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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Treasury Steadies Dollar

Italy Masses but Holds Troops

Americans Protest Pink Slips

Lincoln Was 'Under Orders'

Big Pacific Plane Is Ready

Nantucket Ends Deer Shambles

SECRETARY of the Treasury Morgenthau assures business men that, irrespective of the gold clause decision, the American dollar will be protected. "The country can go about its business with assurance that we are prepared to manage the external value of the dollar as long as necessary," he specifies. The Secretary discloses that for the past month the Treasury's stabilization fund of $2,000,000,000, "the biggest sum of its kind on earth," has been used to sustain the dollar in its ups and downs in the foreign exchange markets. "When we saw that the external value of the dollar was rapidly going out of control, we put the stabilization fund to work on a moment's notice"—And the promise is that dollar fluctuations will be held rigidly to a narrow, safe range.

¶ Italy's Supreme Council of Defense weighs the situation between Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia. Premier Mussolini says 30,000 Ethiopian troops are massing on the border. Additional Italian troops are not yet being shipped to Africa. The reservists are moved to concentration points. Geneva feels that the League cannot longer shelve the protest of Emperor Haile Selassie, the hard-working ruler of 10,000,000 tribesmen, who claims descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, if direct negotiations fail. Europe suspects that Italy dreams of gaining territory—It regards the border trouble as no legitimate cause of war.

¶ Washington is deluged with protests against the new pink slips, on which every income taxpayer's return is to be made public property. The pink slip, put into the Revenue Act by Senator Robert La Follette, is branded as misleading, harmful, and opening the way to blackmail. It aimed at nationwide espionage—It is seen now as making 100,000,000 tattletales.

¶ On Lincoln's Birthday the Monitor is privileged to record the unfamiliar circumstances under which Abraham Lincoln freed the Negro slaves. The story comes from a lady who grew up with Robert Todd Lincoln to Artist Dwight Sturges, who made the remarkable Lincoln portrait, "Guidance." The President's wife vigorously opposed his signing the Emancipation Proclamation. All night he walked the floor of the White House study, often reading his Bible. At dawn wife and son returned and she demanded whether he was still determined to sign. Lincoln answered in illuminated words which must now go into history—"I am a man under orders, I cannot do otherwise."

¶ Russia announces a drastic change in its farm constitution to allow collective farm members to own strips of land and domestic animals. There can be no sale or leasing, but some sense of proprietorship. Even the expelled kulaks, or peasant farm owners, if they have proved "social usefulness" for three years, may get strips. Jacob Yakovlev of the Communist Central Committee says 7000 women now head collective farms, while 50,000 are farm foremen, and "women no longer have to marry for convenience"—But, conceivably, a farm forewoman might sometimes marry to get a convenient farmhand.

¶ Cuban army secret agents report an amazing revolutionary plot. Recently daring robberies have occurred in Havana's fashionable section. The secret agents involve 100 radicals as perpetrators of these robberies, which netted $300,000 and which sum was used to finance the secret purchase of rifles, machine guns, airplanes and poison gas in Philadelphia. But the plot, say its exposers, was nipped in the bud—The war materials got no nearer to Cuba than Miami.

¶ Pan American Airways makes exhaustive preparation for its inauguration of a commercial flying service between California and China. The huge Clipper Pioneer, the transport plane to be used, is sent on the first nonstop flights, by day and by night, on the 1200-mile, all over-sea route between Miami and Puerto Rico. The operating crew of six is trained in blind flying. With various new instruments, they next determine whether their ship has a cruising range of 3000 miles. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will blaze trail to China via Hawaii and Guam—When the Pacific yields, no flying route will seem impossible.

¶ Nantucket Island sees the slaughter of 100 of its 350 deer in a day, after which Governor Curley heeds many protests and ends the one week open season. These deer, during 17 closed years, have been like houshold pets. Farmers complained that they were doing damage and killing was legalized. But one shocking day of slaughter is too much for the island—Sportsmen should be made of sterner stuff.

Women Leaders Open Drive For Presidency of the U. S.

Both Photos: Wide World

Judge Florence E. Allen
United States Circuit Court of Appeals

Miss Josephine Roche
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

Permanent Organization Has 3000 Members of Both Men and Women

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—With the names of Judge Florence E. Allen of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, as potential candidates, the idea of making a woman President of the United States today emerged from the category of academic discussion into the field of actual organization.

Under the heading of the League for a Woman President and Vice-President, "permanent" headquarters have been opened at 286 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, with Miss Lillian D. Rock, vice-president of the National Association of Women Lawyers, in charge. She said the new league has a membership of 3000 men and women and that organization is being carried on throughout the country that will multiply this a hundredfold. Indeed, Miss Rock declared she expected to see the league's objective fulfilled in so far as the Vice-Presidency is concerned by 1940.

"Women like Frances Wright, Ernestine L. Rose, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lydia Mott and Mary Fuller," Miss Rock said, "felt that the brain that solved the economic problems in the home was certainly keen enough to play a part in politics; that the hand that rocked the cradle was certain to cast a ballot; that the voice that sang the evening lullaby should play an important role in the executive halls of the state and nation."

Other officers of the league are Elberta K. Shipley, peace advocate, and Dr. Mary McGovern, active in Democratic affairs here.

Women Not Ready Yet, Mrs. Roosevelt Thinks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The opinion that women are not yet ready to campaign for a women President or Vice-President was expressed today by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. She said an excellent way to prepare for an eventual woman President or Vice-President would be to elect more women to Congress.

Russia Lifts Ban on Private Farm Property

Peasant Gains Freedom in Collectivized Farming to Own Plot

Kulaks May Join

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 12—The right of individual peasant on a collective farm to possess his own plot of land and his own domestic animals is stressed in new proposals elucidated by I. A. Yakovleff, representative of the Communist Central Committee speaking yesterday evening at the opening of the All-Union Collective Farm Congress here.

The proposals mean a fundamental change in the position of Russia's collective farmers in line with Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff's recent assertion that the "road has been cleared for abolition of every difference between worker and peasant." The collective farm constitution is to be replaced by a new system liberalizing and extending privileges to the individual peasant within the collective framework.

Collectives "Forever"

The previous constitution was concerned largely with conditions for incorporating individual holdings in collectives. The new Constitution fixes collective boundaries "forever" and provides that the individual desiring to withdraw must take undeveloped land.

Outlining the proposal, Mr. Yakovleff declared that farm living quarters, personal animals and small implements must not hereafter be socialized. In the grain regions, individuals in the collective farm family are entitled to own outright his own strip of land, with its full grown cow, three young horned cattle, two pigs, plus sucklings, 15 sheep or goats, and all the poultry, rabbits and bees desired. In the cattle-breeding districts individuals may own even more. But individual strips cannot be leased or sold.

Collective administrations are instructed to loan horses for individual use whenever needed and to devote equal attention both to collectivized and individually owned animals.

Bars Are Down

Mr. Yakovleff proposed liberalizing of the admission of the collectives of individuals still outside. Individuals desiring to join the collectives are permitted a six-year credit to pay their share.

Former exiled Kulaks and Kulaks' children who have proved their "social usefulness" for three years, are now permitted to join. Hitherto this group was completely barred.

Mr. Yakovleff declared:

"The new policy now is entirely clear, namely that special privileges will accrue to the honest individual peasants who desire to join the collectives immediately, along with the privileges that will be granted under all conditions to collective farmers, as compared with those individuals who hold off their adherence until the collective system has been perfected."

League Move Likely in African Crisis

Italy Holds Back Troops Awaiting News From Addis Abeba

War Menace Ebbs

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Feb. 12—Negotiations for rapid settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute are understood to be proceeding actively at Addis Abeba directly between the Ethiopian Emperor and the Italian diplomatic representative.

The situation still is regarded as tense but the uneasiness manifested here yesterday when news of the partial mobilization was published, has somewhat subsided today.

It is once more emphasized that the mobilization order is not a prelude to active military operations and the report current that the Italian Government had already dispatched an ultimatum to Ethiopia is flatly denied.

The Italian Government appears to be impressed by the peaceful intentions of the Ethiopian Emperor, but at the same time views with the anxiety the Emperor's inability to control his local chieftains on the border.

In brief, the situation, although serious, is not desperate and should no further attacks occur by the Ethiopian troops, a satisfactory solution of the dispute is anticipated.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 12—The possibility of convocation of the League Council in view of the Italo-Ethiopian tension is seriously envisaged here.

Appeal by Ethiopia against Italy was shelved at the last session on the understanding that the two countries would come to an accord through diplomatic channels. But the recent repetition of incidents which has resulted in the mobilization of armed forces in Italy makes it apparent the situation is still grave.

It is generally believed here that Italy intends to establish some sort of control in Ethiopia. Yet, since Ethiopia is a full member of the League, before which the problem must be taken as an ultimate resort, a delicate situation arises. It is complicated by the Franco-Italian agreement which would make France—for reasons of European policy—reluctant to range itself against Italy.

Indeed there have been rumors, which are far from disposed of by official statements, of definite French approval of the Italian policy tending to link Eritrea with Italian Somaliland.

"A free hand," has been the phrase repeated for months.

Yet such a result may be brought about by diplomacy—rather than by fighting or by recognition of the privileged position for Italy with regard to Ethiopa. The menace of war in any event interests all members of the League under Article XI and justifies immediate convocation of the council.

Ewing Galloway

Emperor Haile Selassie
Ruler of Ethiopia, Who Claims Descent From Menelek, Son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Ethiopian King Unlikely To Choose to Fight, But Chiefs Are Hard to Hold

ADDIS ABEBA, Feb. 12 (AP)—Foreign observers doubted today that Emperor Haile Selassie would leap at the opportunity to submit his controversy with Italy to trial by arms.

He was much more likely, most informed quarters believed, to attempt to settle the dispute through the League of Nations, despite prevalent contempt among ignorant Ethiopian tribesmen for Italian military prowess.

Most of the troops at King Selassie's command are loosely organized and poorly armed. Their principal resource in combat with a modern war machine would be their fanatical courage.

With the exception of a single modern highway, 300 miles long,

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Governor to Hear Leonard Case

Dolan Bond Deals Uncovered

Curley Stops Butchery of Deer

Today in Greater Boston
And Other Points In New England

Curley to Act

"I shall conduct the hearing or no hearing will be held," Governor Curley shouted today in answer to a letter from Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard, the man the Governor is seeking to oust.

In his letter the commissioner refused to resign as the Governor requested and asked that the Lieutenant Governor rather than Governor Curley conduct a public hearing on the case.

The Governor characterized Mr. Leonard's request as "unwarranted and impertinent." He also said the request "adds another reason for the removal of the police commissioner."

¶ ¶ ¶

Several Boston gambling establishments were today stripped bare of their equipment, as police groups hastened to vindicate themselves from Curley charges of graft, through a series of raids. None of the more lavish and wealthy chartered clubs were raided, however. Authorities said they were closed tight, their equipment was concealed, and the higher-ups safely outside Massachusetts.

From several civic quarters came the charge that the successful raids in themselves gave rise to suspicions of police laxity. That so many raids could be conducted, even after the public stir led them to be expected, it was said, would indicate the existence of extensive gambling establishments where they could have been quickly suppressed.

Meanwhile, Police Commissioner Leonard had accused the Governor of "bias and prejudice," and asked that he not preside over any hearing that might be called, when the Executive Council took up the Curley request for dismissing Leonard.

Governor Curley made no reply, preferring to wait until tomorrow, when the Council meets. It was reported that the Council would demand a public hearing on the Leonard case.

Gang leaders were said to be removing their headquarters temporarily to Revere. They plan to operate the gambling establishments from there "until the Boston fuss blows over," it was reported.

Dolan Deals Traced

More than half the bonds purchased by Boston during the treasurership of Edmund L. Dolan were acquired through two companies whose officers were recently accused of being "straws" for Mr. Dolan—the City Council was today informed.

Figures came from Mayor Mansfield to the Council, in response to an order, just as the Boston Finance Commission was investigating the Dolan transactions.

The two companies are the Legal Securities Corporation and the R. L. Emerson Company, which sold the city $1,470,000 and $97,200 in bonds, respectively. These two firms had previously been charged by attorney George Farnum, when employed by the Finance Commission, with being agents of Mr. Dolan. Their officers were controlled by Mr. Dolan, Mr. Farnum said in court, and Mr. Dolan was the organizer of both companies.

Mr. Farnum at that time also said that he was investigating "disproportionate cash deposits of the E. L. Dolan Company at a certain period," referring to "an unusual" preponderance of cash over checks, which the attorney declared was "altogether exceptional."

A third company which sold $1,090,000 in bonds to the city was under inquiry by Mr. Farnum at the time he resigned as investigator for the Finance Commission.

Henry L. Shattuck, city councilor who sponsored the council's independent request for the Dolan bond figures, made no comment—presumably choosing to wait until the Finance Commission makes public its report on the inquiry.

Deer Slaughter Stopped

At noon today the slaughter of tame deer on Nantucket Island was abruptly halted, on order of Governor Curley. In the few hours since the official hunting season opened there for the first time in history something like a quarter of the Island's deer population had been shot. Frantic islanders wired and telephoned the Governor. Deer, they said, that had never heard a shotgun before, and that would eat out of a hand, were being mowed down by hunters from the mainland. Back came orders from Mr. Curley to the warden, and word was given as the sun crossed the meridian to cease fire.

There were long pent-up feelings that gave intensity to the pleadings of the islanders. More than a decade ago there was not a deer on the island, and never had been. But one day island fishermen came on a buck, apparently from Cape Cod, swimming exhaustedly 10 miles off shore. They brought him to the island, and for four years he roamed the island in bachelor solitude.

At this point, the present American Ambassador to Italy, Breckinridge Long, thought that a family for the lone buck was in order, and he imported two doe. From that time to this, the family has multiplied until now between 300 and 400 deer are reported living there.

Previous to this year, they had

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Revolt Begun By Taxpayers On Pink Slip

Allows Open Publicity on One's Income and All Deductions

Unfairness Charged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The revolt against the pink slip has started.

The pink slip was that curious little sheet taxpayers found with their income-tax form this year. It contains six items: Your name and address, total gross income, total deductions, net income, total credits against net income for purposes of normal tax, and tax payable.

And, in the words of the Revenue Act of 1934, "such statements or copies thereof shall as soon as practicable be made available to public examination and inspection. . . ."

Which means that with a minimum of delay, everybody who wishes in every little town in the United States can tell whether his neighbor paid any income tax at all, and how much he paid, and what his gross income was and what deductions he claimed.

Sponsored by La Follette

The amendment was put into the revenue act on motion of Senator Robert M. La Follette, (Progressive-Republican) Wisconsin and was not sponsored by the Roosevelt Administration.

In the words of Walter Lippmann this morning, it is "pink dynamite."

In the words of Judge Harry McDevitt: "It will lead to blackmail and every other iniquitous practice that the law frowns upon."

For the pink slip is more notable for what it does not tell than for what it tells. It does not tell the nature of a taxpayer's allowable deductions: Whether they were business expenses or gifts to charity or apparently padded expenses or a long or short line of dependents.

Leaves Much Untold

One man's gross income may be $30,000; another's $10,000. Yet the man earning $10,000 may pay a larger tax than the man earning $30,000, and the larger-earning man may receive his deductions quite legitimately and honorably. Of this the pink slip says nothing. Neighbors may draw any conclusions they choose.

And, as was deliberately intended, an espionage system of nation-wide prevalence, 100,000,000 tattle tales, will have been established. The pink-slip system resulted from a compromise. Liberals and insurgents in Congress have been agitating for years for income-tax publicity. For this step they were able to build up an impressive case, and to prove that the secrecy surrounding income-taxation—compared with the publicity given taxes on real and personal property—had shielded dishonest practices.

Reached by Compromise

But the opponents of income tax publicity in Congress were also strong, and they managed to avert full publication of the total income tax return, which would have been as a matter of fact a costly and difficult technical feat. The pink-slip compromise thus appears to critics, even those favoring publication, to contain the worst features of either alternative.

Now that the time for making income tax returns has come, revolt against the pink slip takes tangible form. Citizens all over the country are refusing to fill it in, declaring themselves "on strike." It is clear that a legal test case must be tried before their obligation is determined. Meanwhile an effort is being made in Congress to repeal the amendment.

Protest is led by the Sentinels of the Republic, a Washington organization, whose chairman, Raymond Pitcairn, a director of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, has released a smashing attack, and invites income tax payers to join the revolt.

Philadelphia Protest

A center of protest seems to be in Philadelphia. Roland S. Morris, chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association, and former Ambassador to Japan, said: "We tried publicity once and it proved perfectly useless, and if anything it hampered rather than helped in the collection of income taxes. It will create unfair antagonism by exposing all our income taxpaying citizens to an utterly unnecessary publicity in regard to their personal financial affairs."

Randolph W. Childs, secretary of the Philadelphia Bar Association, wrote: "Especially in the case of elderly members of the bar a disclosure to the public and to their younger competitors of the meager incomes which are these days received by lawyers might result in transferring these gentlemen from a self-respecting practice to the relief rolls.

"I am returning my pink slip to Mr. Morgenthau accompanied by the following rider: 'I decline to submit this invasion of my rights under the "Search and Seizure Amendment to the Constitution."'"

Ira Kewell Williams, described as a prominent attorney and liberal leader, wrote, "It has been the wise policy of civilized society to protect citizens in the privacy of their own financial affairs. The present law throws open to the public the income of private citizens to be an index and incentive to kidnapers and blackmailers.

Labor Situation In New England Has Fresh Upset

Both Shoe and Textile Industries Threaten to Widen Breach

Undercurrents of labor unrest broke through the surface in many parts of New England today, just as word came from Washington that relief, for the shoe industry at least, was in sight.

The situation was further beclouded by the misunderstanding between the Administration and the American Federation of Labor. This provides a backdrop of militancy and irreconciliability that make settlement of these pin-prick disputes more difficult.

At Lynn, several hundred workers went on a sympathetic strike against threatened wage cuts, and seemed likely to cause a shutdown of the Gold Seal Shoe Company, the largest in that city. At Stockbridge, the Hamilton Woollen Company announced final transfer of its mill, through the sale to New York interests.

More Closing Threats

Providence saw efforts to avert a strike called for tomorrow at the Esmond textile mills, and was told that the Knight Corporation, once considered one of the world's largest textile combines, was almost certain to be liquidated. New Bedford watched a mill prepare to remove to Argentina.

Three forms of federal relief tardily loomed on the horizon. First, the Lynn workers were informed that any federal decentralization-of-industry plan would meet with stiff opposition in Congress.

Second, the shoe industry heard from Washington that the NRA will take immediate steps to stabilize the industry.

Third, textile units were told that two federal conciliators were in Providence, to use their influence in forestalling the Esmond strike,

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Cuban Agents Report Arms Bought in U. S.

HAVANA, Feb. 12 (AP)—Secret agents of the army reported to an investigating judge today that a radical group had negotiated in Philadelphia for the purchase of rifles, machine guns, planes, and poison gas.

The court heard the charges in the hearing involving more than 100 men accused of being the perpetrators of recent daring robberies which netted more than $300,000.

The report to the court said the radicals used the proceeds of the robberies to finance the Philadelphia purchases. The war materials were sent to Miami, the agents said, but never reached Cuba.

CAMAGUEY, Cuba, Feb. 12 (AP)—Nine bombs exploded in the city early today, damaged many buildings and disrupted the lighting system.

Wilentz Demands Verdict of Guilty For Hauptmann

State Attorney Attacks Defense Argument in Final Plea to Jury

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 12—The state asked today that there be "no mercy" for Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

"You can't compromise with murder and murderers!" said Attorney General David T. Wilentz in his final plea to the jury to send Hauptmann to the electric chair for the kidnaping and murder of baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.

Mr. Wilentz contended the testimony of Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon, ransom intermediary, who said he paid Hauptmann the money, was enough in itself to convict Hauptmann of first degree murder.

Would Be Enough

"Why, if that was the only thing the State had," he said, "if we didn't have another thing, except this man Condon saying 'there is the fellow I gave the money to,' that would be all we would need to convict him of murder in the first degree."

He also answered the charge of Edward J. Reilly, who said the State was trying to make Hauptmann out as both a master mind and a fool, by saying the accused man was an egomaniac. Only Hauptmann's egotism, the Attorney General argued, would cause him to think he could talk to Condon without a mask.

The Prosecutor defended vigorously Lindbergh's indentification of Hauptmann's voice in the cemetery rendezvous.

"Lindy, whose ears were trained to the hum and whirr of every little wheel in that motor that went across the ocean, Lindy whose very life has been built up by that keen intellect and keen training and keen mind and keen hearing, Lindbergh with that keen hearing when he was out in that plot, the greatest moment of his life, he could almost touch him; then that voice comes out 'Hey Dok-tor,' 'Hey Dok-tor.' Could you ever forget it? Would anybody ever forget it?

"If you get the feeling that this case is what Mr. Reilly says, a perfect case, it is your solemn duty to find a verdict of murder in the first degree."

Not That Kind

He described what he called a perfect case for mercy, and declared the

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Japanese and Germans Charged With Effort To Enslave Russian People

MOSCOW, Feb. 12, (AP)—I. A. Yakovleff, member of the all-powerful Central Committee of the Communist Party, charged Japanese and German imperialists with arming against Russia to re-establish "peasant slavery" in a speech today to the congress of "shock farmers."

"If they try to take away the freedom we have acquired," said Mr. Yakovleff, "we will meet them with invincible forces. It is no secret that they are preparing to make war on Soviet Russia to set up the old serfdom again."

New Light on Lincoln's Character

Inspiration of Sturges Etching Recalls Long Night of Prayer When the Great Emancipator Was Struggling Against Opposition to His Proposed Edict That Freed the Slaves—Letter Reveals Mrs. Lincoln Was Against the Emancipation Proclamation

Not until July 26, 1946, will the Lincolniana bequeathed by Robert Todd Lincoln be revealed by the Library of Congress. Yet, because Abraham Lincoln lived so close to fundamentals that his attitude could be envisaged even by those who knew him not, a probable glimpse into those carefully guarded papers has been revealed through a set of circumstances in which The Christian Science Monitor has played a part.

From boyhood Dwight C. Sturges, Monitor staff artist and considered among the leading modern etchers, has held a deep reverence for and interest in the Great Emancipator. Particularly has he been attracted to the man behind the scenes, the little-known Lincoln whose silent struggles contributed to the "Lincoln of the Ages."

Hence Mr. Sturges' mental sketchbook accumulated many scenes: Lincoln the thorough; Lincoln the conciliator; Lincoln the humble. It was among such conceptions that there grew the picture of Abraham Lincoln the divinely led, the man who almost unfailingly, during those sorely trying days of the rebellion, turned his weary thought to higher vistas for wisdom to follow the path of right.

Mr. Sturges transferred this mental image to copper. He named the etching "Guidance." It pictures Honest Abe, his homely face creased by the lines of deep stresses, his head tilted at an almost listening angle, and his kind, deep eyes gazing out beyond the temporal realm into regions where dwelt the source of that hope that was in him. And, unusual among the pictures of Lincoln of the Civil War period, that face, so easily recollected by the world's millions, has lost its note of sadness.

This etching was chosen to illustrate an article in appreciation of Lincoln which appeared in the Monitor's weekly magazine section on Feb. 6. The piece and its illustrations brought many responses, but none more in keeping with the subject than that written to the artist by Mrs. Florence Weston Stanley of Needham, Mass. The letter, which is self-explanatory, reads as follows:

Feb. 7, 1935

Dear Mr. Sturges:

Both of your etchings of Abraham Lincoln impressed me, but the one with the sadness removed called to thought an incident in Lincoln's life.

It was my privilege to know from the time I was four years old Robert Todd Lincoln. Because of my great love for Abraham Lincoln he spoke very freely to me of homely incidents and when I wanted some material on Lincoln in the course of my studies he told me many things among which was the following:

"My mother was very much opposed to the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation and expressed her views at great length before retiring. My father never retired that night but paced his study—back and forth—stopping now and then to read a few favorite verses from the Bible or to gaze at the sky.

"In the morning my mother and I went to his study, my mother inquiring in her quick sharp way, 'Well, what do you intend doing?'

"My father looked up, as to heaven, a great light illuming his face and for the moment removing the care-worn lines, replied, 'I am a man under orders, I cannot do otherwise.'"

Mr. Robert Lincoln commented that there seemed to be a "presence" which silenced further comment from his mother or himself. That day Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

The above is from my notes taken as Mr. Robert Todd Lincoln spoke.

Very sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) Florence W. Stanley.

Mrs. Stanley reports that to the best of her knowledge this is the first time that this important incident in the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation has been recorded in print.

Governor to Hear Leonard Case

Dolan Bond Deals Uncovered

Curley Stops Butchery of Deer

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never heard the sound of a shotgun. Hunters from miles around heard that the first island season was to be opened yesterday, and swarmed to Nantucket. A move is now on foot to have the season permanently closed.

Streamliner Admired

As a significant prelude to the New England trip of the Boston and Maine and Maine Central railroads' streamlined train, which began this morning, a crowd of 18,271 people, one of the largest in the North Station's history and as many as could be packed into the exhibition hall upstairs, swarmed through the waiting room doors of the terminal to inspect the new train.

Early this morning the new train went out over the New Hampshire division of the road and made exhibition stops at Lowell and Nashua. Early this afternoon it arrived in Manchester, N. H., for a five-hour stop.

Wednesday morning the train will be on exhibition at Concord, N. H., and at 1 p. m. will leave Concord with Gov. H. Styles Bridges, members of the Executive Council, state Legislature, public utilities commission and newspapermen on board for a trip to White River Junction, Vt. After a 75-minute wait in White River Junction it will bring the New Hampshire party back to Concord and return to Boston where it will remain, not on exhibition, for the night.

CCC Work Assured

Half a year's work in Massachusetts CCC camps for 1300 young men was almost guaranteed today, as Governor Curley prepared to find $50,000 in State funds, as the necessary prelude to a grant of $500,000 from the Federal Government.

The Governor announced that he planned to purchase 10,000 acres of forest land, either on Cape Cod or in Western Massachusetts, for a new camp and public development site. This purchase would use up the $50,000 which the federal officials have asked, as a condition of the grant. Mr. Curley said he hoped this expenditure would meet the federal requirements.

Moonbeams Affect Radio

Do light beams from the countenance of Lady Moon interfere with earthly radio beams? Mysterious electronic tides in the upper regions of the earth's atmosphere, apparently acting like tides of land and sea, have attracted the attention of physicists and radio engineers.

The first indication of disturbances in radio reception came from naval radio operators who reported that reception was very poor whenever the moon was full.

During the infancy of wireless telegraphy strange messages buzzed in the headphones of listeners. Unintelligible in the light of known codes they were speculatively considered to be messages from other planets. All this of course took place before Kennelly in America and Heaviside in England discovered the radio ceiling or ionosphere which sends radio signals bounding back to earth like billiard balls bouncing off a cashion. Everyday messages bounding back and forth between earth and ionosphere do sound extremely queer when their place of origin is several hundred miles from the receiver, but such was the nature of these "interplanetary messages."

Dr. Harland T. Stetson, Harvard geophysicist, listened to the radio men and after much experimental work announces their tale to be true. The moon does have some mysterious effect upon reception. The ionic tides of the upper atmosphere seem comparable to earthly tides on land and sea.

Both sun and moon play a part in making the upper atmosphere or ionosphere a region of great electrical turbulence. The sun supplies energy which "trickles" from an abundant source. Scarcely one-two billionths of the sun's total radiation reaches us. Striking the outer atmosphere, some energy penetrates through as light while some ionizes the molecules of external gases, breaking them down into positive and negative particles which follow a curved path toward the polar regions in response to the earth's gravitational field.

"One could hardly expect that the illumination of moonlight is sufficiently strong to have any appreciable effect upon the ionization of the upper atmosphere," Dr. Stetson asserts.

"On the other hand, were we to speculate that the moon is an electrically charged body with a different potential from that of the earth, or that it were capable of gamma radiation, then we might indeed have some hypothesis for investigating the source of the moon's effect in producing these mysterious ionic tides.

"In its orbit about the earth the moon varies from about 30 degrees north of the equator to a corresponding amount south. The curves of radio reception are very suggestive of a tidal effect in the ionized atmosphere. If this should be substantiated through further measurements with new apparatus now being set up at the Institute of Geographical Exploration of Harvard University, we may have to deal with the problem of electronic tides in the ionisphere rising and falling in response to the moon's motions."

Auto License Returned

Frank A. Goodwin, not in office a week as new registrar of motor vehicles, today refused point blank to suspend auto licenses on request of the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety. Moreover, he will discover from the records how many licenses have been thus suspended or revoked and will restore them at once—where he considers the drivers merit it.

He began today by restoring the license of Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance. Mr. Howard's license had been indefinitely suspended by former registrar Ryan, just before leaving office, on request of the Governor's Committee.

Last night, Mr. Goodwin belligerently served notice on the Governor's Committee that the registrar, and he alone, has the right to deal with licenses. He made it quite plain that he did not propose to cooperate with the committee in any respect.

Insurance Fund to Rise

Insurance companies today favored an increase in the sum they now pay into a special fund controlled by the State Treasurer when an insured employee, who has no dependents, passes on. This fund is administered for the benefit of totally disabled workers whose injuries are not entirely attributable to industry.

But the insurance companies did not agree with Mrs. Emma S. Tousand of the industrial accident board on the amount of the increase. Before the committee of labor and industries she proposed the sum be raised from $100 to $500. Representatives from the insurance companies favored a raise from $100 to $200.

Educators' Oath Debated

Incorporation of Lincoln's first inaugural address, quotations from Wilson's "New Freedom" and sayings of Jefferson and Madison into the proposed law requiring educators to take an oath of allegiance to the United States was proposed today before the legislative committee on education.

Dr. Payson Smith, state commissioner of education, favored the principle of the proposal, but suggested several changes. He was joined by others in favoring the idea.

Crime Board Meets

Governor Curley's drive for establishment of a state department of justice, resembling the federal department, gathered speed today when he announced that enabling legislation will be submitted to the General Court by Friday.

The Governor made this announcement following a lengthy conference with his newly appointed state crime commission. The meeting, held in the Governor's office, is the first since the committee was appointed.

Milk Issue Discussed

Delay in Washington today found the New England dairy leaders attempting to stabilize secondary milk markets on their own hook to bring higher returns to producers in four states. The amended but delayed federal milk marketing agreement provides for a one-half cent increase to farmers but farmers in the small markets outside of Greater Boston insist on a one-cent boost.

A conference between the State Milk Board, Gov. James M. Curley and milk producers today may produce something in the way of stabilization. The chief trouble is that secondary markets where conditions are considerably different from those in the large Boston market, have had to depend on agreements made for the larger market. This is obviously unfair. A sharp increase in production and distributing costs has aggravated unpleasantries. It is indicated that should the producers obtain their increases, the consumer would feel it in the end.

Against Ryan Plan

Frank A. Goodwin
New Motor Vehicle Registrar Proposes to Take No Orders From Highway Safety Group

Briefs

Two thousand employees of the Vermont Marble Company at Proctor, Vt., differing with company officials over wages and other matters, are to vote tonight upon their course of action, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

A tax on the hidden millions now resting in safety vaults in the form of money, jewels, stocks and bonds, was urged today by Francis E. Kelly, former city councillor, before the Joint Committee on Taxation.

* * *

New England Governors conferred today in an effort to develop a program to advertise New England's recreational and vacation advantages, Governor Curley announced today. It is proposed that each state contribute $100,000 to a general fund to be utilized in a combined advertising drive.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert). Sybil Thorndike in comedy by John van Druten. 8:30

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell in story of conflicting loyalties in a religious order. 8:30.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial). By Sinclair Lewis. With Walter Huston. 8:15.

Movies

KEITH'S — Screen: Walter Connolly in tabloid newspaper story, "White Lies." 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:54. Stage: Phil Baker, Mitzi Mayfair, Jack Whiting, other vaudeville acts. First show 11:15 a. m.

EXETER—"The Marines Are Coming." 2:05, 5, 7:50. Also "The Painted Veil."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Right to Live," from Somerset Maugham's "The Sacred Flame." Fenway, 2:30, 5:03, 7:36, 10:09. Paramount, 9, 11:34 a. m., 2:08, 4:42, 7:16, 9:50. Also "Red Hot Tires."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"The Winning Ticket," with Louise Fazenda. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Clive of India," with Ronald Colman as the builder of an eastern empire. 12:15, 2:40, 5, 7:25, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—"Rumba." Carole Lombard and George Raft display customary expressions between dances. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:20. Stage: "Harlem Express." Negro revue with Jimmie Lunceford's orchestra and plenty of dancing.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY —"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." A thrilling story of British officers on India's northern frontier. Modern, 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9, with "The World Accuses." Scollay, 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:15, with vaudeville.

TREMONT—Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow," and Ann Harding in "The Conquerors." 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"Anne of Green Gables," 1:43, 5:07, 8:31. Also "The White Parade."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Colored cartoon, "Jolly Little Elves"; Pathe Topics; Dumbbell Letters; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

UPTOWN—"The President Vanishes." 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Romance in Manhattan."

UNIVERSITY—Shirley Temple in "Bright Eyes." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "The Band Plays On."

Music

EMY-LOU BIEDENHARN—Contralto. Coenraad V. Bos, accompanist. Old English, Schubert, Schumann and Richard Strauss numbers, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

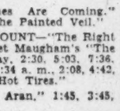
BOSTON STRING QUARTET—Chamber Music Concert. Assisting artists, Jesús María Sanromá, Haydn, quartet in C major; Dohnanyi, quintet in E flat minor; Brahms, quartet in A minor. George W. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL—Faculty concert. Admission free. 44 Church St., Cambridge, 8:15.

FANEUIL HALL—Lincoln's Birthday Concert by the ERA Symphony Orchestra and the ERA Civic Chorus. Free. 8.

ERA OPERA ORCHESTRA—Special Lincoln Concert. North Bennet Street Industrial School. 8.

Other Events



DOWSE INSTITUTE LECTURE—"Theories of the Origin of the Earth and Moon," by Dr. Carol A. Rieke, Harvard College Observatory, Building D, 8.

BERLITZ SCHOOL—Lecture in French by Georges H. Barrell, Swiss Consul, on Switzerland. Two films, loaned by the Swiss Federal Railroads, will be shown. Free. 140 Newbury St. 4.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Seismograph," lecture by James Bernard Macelwane of St. Louis University. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM—Special meeting. Tickets required. The Earl of Lytton speaks on "The Far Eastern Problem and World Peace." Chairman is Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College. 8:15.

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Bruins vs. Toronto Maple Leafs. Boston Garden. 8:30.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY — Harvard Freshmen vs. Boston University Freshmen. Arena. 7:30.

Tomorrow

Music

FAELTEN HALL—Wagner program by Alumni Ensemble. Noon.

Other Events

Y. W. C. A.—Ruth Woodsmall of National Board of the Y. W. C. A., speaks on "Conditions in Germany Today," with particular reference to the status of women, 6.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—"History in the Making," lecture by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor, 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Ladies' Valentine Party. Mme. Marie Murray, contralto; Walter M. Smith, trumpeter; Hotel Statler, 12:15.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Japanese Prints, 11 a. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Monitor Views News..	Education talk....	Messner Orch.....	Talk, Fred Hoey..
5:15 Agricultural reports..	Jazz piano lesson..	Male quartet.....	"Skippy" sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady".	Talk, C. F. Adams.	"Jack Armstrong".	Local dance music
5:45 "Little Orphan Annie'	"Buddy and Blake"	String quartet.....	"Dick Tracy".....
6:00 Ferdinando Orch.....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15 State House talk.....	sketches; music...	Soloist; quartet...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30 News; features.....	Features; news....	"Lum and Abner"	Dramatic sketch...
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor"...	Melody Limited...	Music lecture.....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".....	Reichman Orch....	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.....
7:15 Morton Downey; orch.	Recorded talk.....	"Just Plain Bill"...	Fisher Orchestra..
7:30 Musical Memories:	Popular vocal.....	Merry-Go-Round ..	Golf lesson.....
7:45 Edgar Guest; orch....	Edwin Otis, songs.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch...
8:00 Crime Clues; network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra....
8:15 dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist...	Lace"; musicale..	Education speaker.
8:30 Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	ERA Orchestra....
8:45 soloists; players.....	his orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	Talk, 'Modern Art'
9:00 Grace Moore, soprano;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; Mills	Ukranian Church..
9:15 concert orchestra....	"Ginger" Rogers..	Bros.; orchestra..	Choir recital.....
9:30 Music to Canada.....	Ed Wynn; Graham	Isham Jones's Or-	News Service.....
9:45 Talk, Herbert Hoover.	McNamee; orch....	chestra; soloists..	3rd period, Bruins-
10:00 National Republican	"Lady in Ermine";	Walter O'Keefe; Ca-	Toronto game.....
10:15 Lincoln Day dinner..	Gladys Swarthout;	sa Lomas; soloist.	Fisher Orchestra..
10:30 Address, George H.	John Barclay; so-	Housing speaker...	Gypsy Violin.....
10:45 Dern, Sec'y of War..	loists; players; or.	Musical Rhymester	Voice of Crusader.
11:00 Reports; soloist.....	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Dailey Orchestra..
11:15 Daniels Orchestra....	NBC vocalist.....	Alexander Orch....	CSB speaker.....
11:30 Carl Hoff and his	Tom Gerun and	Johnny Green and	Perley Stevens and
11:45 dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Home Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, Radio City Matinee: Revelers Quartet; soloists; popular orchestra.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: geography program.
3:00 WNAC, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour; soloists; popular orchestra.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music program: American composers program.
4:30 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Cyrus Ullian, pianist, in all Brahams program.
8:00 WBZ, Mark Hellinger; Gladys Glad; soloists; quartet; popular orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Mary Pickford and stock company in "Daddy Long Legs."
8:30 WBZ, Radio Nature League, Thornton Burgess, director.
8:30 WNAC, Broadway Varieties": Everett Marshall; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen, comedian, and company; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Lily Pons, soprano; vocal ensemble; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John Charles Thomas, baritone, in recital.
9:30 WNAC, "Adventures of Gracie": Burns and Allen; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Ricardo Cortez; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, "The Family Hotel"; Jack Pearl; soloists; popular orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, Young Musicians' Orchestra and Chorus, Fabian Sevitzky, conductor.
10:30 WEEI, "K-7": intelligence service dramatic sketch.
11:30 WBZ, "Valentine Bouquet," poem read by Tom Powers, actor; organ.

Music

Monday Symphony

The fourth program of the Monday evening series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conductor, was signalized by the inclusion of a composition by George Foote, listed under the naïve title of "Variations on a Pious Theme." According to program notes we learn that the theme is a "hymn tune which he (Mr. Foote) had often heard in childhood." The composer finds that "the contour of the melody seems to suggest a Germanic origin." In his composition "the theme itself never appears in its exact original form. It is, however, announced with considerable clearness after the introduction, which is based on the theme."

Mr. Foote, apparently, chooses to depart from the traditional treatment of the theme and variation form, but it is doubtful if the average listener will appreciate his originality. One pair of ears found the opening measures unnecessarily acid. There is also the point to be made that in writing a set of variations, the composer must occasionally reveal the source of his material, else the variations become mere rhapsodical sequences. Thus the work under consideration resolved itself into a series of musical frescoes, each similar in design and orchestration to its predecessor, with one or two exceptions.

The Mendelssohn "Italian" Symphony, which opened the program, was given a brilliant performance, and revealed to willing ears once again the tunefulness and sparkle of the music and the obvious musicianship of its composer. The Tchaikovsky Symphony "Pathétique" closed the program, and except for a ragged opening in the violas and cellos, was given with the usual Koussevitzkyan richness in tone coloring, bringing enthusiastic applause to the orchestra. G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Boys and Girls Bookshop

In the course of the season we have a number of opportunities to see original drawings intended for illustration of books. Today most talent in the graphic arts seems to be directed to juvenile literature. If we wish to learn the newest modes and finest methods, we must turn to that special field. Even some of us elders have not yet outgrown our devotion to "picture" books and we hope that some day publishers will satisfy our desire for pictorial interpretations of adult texts.

At the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street, there are the original drawings and washes made by Ludwig Bemelmans for the publication "Hansi." The artist may well stand on his own, with no text for a prop, for he possesses the essentials of first-rate picture making. He composes well, contrives many details smoothly in the composition; he builds up moods, relates duly lesser features. He is truly an illustrator in his ability to make every detail record a literary idea. But many of the pictures can be enjoyed because of their colors, rhythms and accents. Above all, his pictures possess the quality of dynamics; they arrest the attention, provoke admiration and add richly to the importance and interest of the text.

Holman's Print Shop

Miscellaneous items may be noted at Holman's Print Shop on Park Street. Enlargements of Hawes' daguerreotypes display the fine quality of photography in the days of its early development. Many of the subjects are unidentified, and Bostonians may do well to visit the gallery to discover likenesses of their ancestors.

Etchings by Margaret H. Wright are also on exhibition. Mrs. Wright is both a creator and a commentator in the graphic arts. Her plates indicate her knowledge of aquaforte, and that knowledge has deepened her responsibility to the job. D. A.

Theaters

"Dodsworth"

Sidney Howard has made a faithful stage transcription of Sinclair Lewis's novel, "Dodsworth," though in doing so he has provided a chronicle in 14 scenes, rather than a play. The piece had a cordial reception last night at the Colonial.

We welcomed the novel when it appeared because in it Lewis showed signs of mellowness. His Sam Dodsworth was an acknowledgment that the Babbitt type was not merely a subject of derision but might have some admirable qualities. But in admitting the American businessman to the society of intelligent people, Lewis turned his bitter satire on Mrs. Dodsworth, depicting a creature all compact of vulgarity, vanity and selfishness, without a sympathetic quality.

Walter Huston completely realizes Sam, with his limited outlook, his simplicity, his generosity and his common sense. The character might have been written for him. Fay Bainter accomplishes an even more remarkable impersonation, for this ordinarily captivating comédienne presents Fran Dodsworth in all her crass shallowness. Voice, dress, manner all contribute to the unlovely portrait. The charming actress we know is unrecognizable. Nan Sunderland is a sympathetic consolation to Sam. The others of the cast are of routine competence. L. A. S.

Christianity Held Bound to Open Era Of Social Justice

Congregational Council Calls Pastors Together at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12 (AP) —The adequacy of Christianity as the religion for the new era upon which, it was asserted, the world has entered, was upheld here yesterday at the pre-Lenten conference of 325 Congregational and Christian pastors from seven states.

The modern socialization of religion is not without its dangers, warned the Rev. Dr. Raymond Calkins of First Congregational Church, Cambridge, speaking on "The Eloquence of Christian Experience." Preoccupation with the social message and social tasks, he observed, may bring about the loss of that spiritual insight which alone equips them with whatever authority they may possess. Continuing, he said:

"Unless we possess and cultivate this interior vision of God, the result can only be spiritual sterility and exhaustion. For only as the spiritual message of the church is authoritative and commanding will its humanitarian work cease to be temporary and superficial."

"We are at the end of an era, but not of the Christian era," Prof. Eugene W. Lyman of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, declared.

Huey "Kingfish" Long and Father Coughlin were castigated by the Rev. Dr. Albert E. Day, Methodist Episcopal minister, of Baltimore, Md., in an address last night, for their "blind" leadership on the World Court and other social issues.

The conference is the first of a series to be held in different sections throughout the country under the auspices of the Commission on Evangelism and Devotional Life of the General Council of the united denomination. Arrangements are in charge of the Rev. Dr. Frederick L. Fagley, of New York, N. Y., associate secretary of the council. Pastors from cities, towns and rural communities in New England, New York and New Jersey are meeting for the conference in the 116-year-old white edifice of the "Old First" Church on Court Square. The church was organized in 1637.

Various recent attempts such as "naturalism," "secularism" and "humanism" to provide modern substitutes for Christianity were already evident failures, Professor Lyman declared.

On the other hand, he observed that Christianity must validate itself in the new era by "promoting the reign of justice in economic, political and cultural life" and by "working for a unified humanity, as over against all divisive forces of race, nation and class."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Curley is to all appearances staging a political Houdini. Whatever strait jackets his predecessors may have placed him in, the Governor, by a series of convolutions, twists and turns, wiggles out of most of the straps. Governor Ely's two chief knots, which he tied just before leaving office, were Joseph L. Leonard, newly appointed police commissioner for Boston, and Eugene C. Hultman, former police commissioner and now metropolitan district commissioner.

Governor Curley swore he would jar these gentlemen lose from their snuggeries, if we may drop our metaphor. And either a remarkable series of coincidences or a program of swiftly plotted political maneuverings have occurred to give the Governor a pretext for ridding himself of Commissioner Leonard and conceivably of Commissioner Hultman.

* * *

A gang murder took place in Boston last week. Governor Curley summoned his state police onto the case, the first time state officers have ever gone over the heads of the Boston police. In their investigations, these state police uncovered evidence, which Governor Curley indignantly insisted demonstrated beyond peradventure that the Boston police force had been incompetent in its attacks on vice and gambling. It was even alleged by the Governor that there must have been some collusion between Boston police officials and the underworld. In a high mood of indignation over the possibility that the public should have been so disserviced, Governor Curley demanded the immediate resignation of Commissioner Leonard as an incompetent. Governor Curley has now declared that tomorrow he will go before the council and demand the dismissal of the commissioner.

Governor Curley will have some difficulty in pressing action against Mr. Leonard, for no commissioner can be dismissed without cause, according to law. And it will be difficult to show cause against the commissioner. He has not been in office long enough to be condemned on his police record. To condemn him on the score that he had no police experience to start with, would be merely to state that he is a political appointee, and like most political appointees has no special knowledge in the field in which he has been asked to serve. Either the council must condemn Commissioner Leonard on his record, which does not exist, or upon his being a political appointee. To condemn him on a nonexistent record would be a brazen political act, which the council may or may not desire to commit. To condemn him because he is a political appointee would establish a precedent for a new brand of office holders. And is the council, is Governor Curley, prepared to dispense with political appointees? We doubt it.

* * *

So Governor Curley confronts a dilemma, which may be no more of an impediment than a paper bag to the hard-punching chief executive. In the meantime, Mr. Leonard's fate may depend upon what the Executive Council decides. And it is to be remembered that the council recently dismissed Charles M. Storey from the Boston Finance Commission after avowing that he was an honest and honorable man. So Commissioner Leonard may perk up. Even if he is dismissed, he may receive full exoneration from whatsoever it was he was dismissed for.

And it all may boil down to an oversight involving an adjective. Under present laws, the Council may dismiss for cause. Perhaps, the lawmakers assumed it would have to be a "good" cause, but they left the "good" out, and the Council has been taking the lawmakers at their word.

Ralph M. Blagden

Motion Pictures

"Don Quixote"

Every credit must be given to the producers and directors of "Don Quixote," the film presented at the Majestic last evening, for their unsparing labor. The result is much unusually beautiful photography, with delightfully and faithfully costumed knights and ladies, scullions and priests, vagrants and poets who might have stepped right out of Cervantes's immortal work.

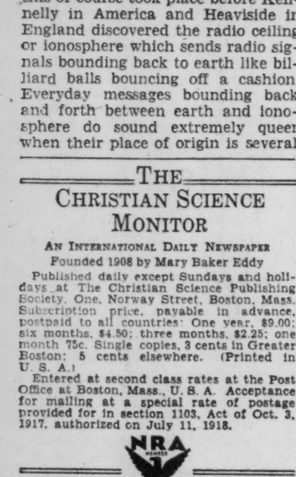
Having said that, it is less pleasant to state that something is grievously wrong. The heavy hand of tragedy seems to have squeezed out much of the wealth of comedy, which Cervantes so richly employed to veil a deeper purpose. Consequently the would-be chivalric exploits of the Knight of the Mournful Countenance are in themselves more heartbreaking than comic, whereas the satiric genius of Cervantes lay in depicting his hero executing, in pursuance of his exalted ideals, absurdities that excite laughter first and philosophic reflecting later. The laughter in this film is too often lacking.

As Don Quixote, Chaliapin does some immensely fine acting, and, of course, singing. It is not his fault that his entire rôle is cast in too grimly tragic a vein. George Robey, the English actor with the cockney accent, does a fine job as Sancho Panza and, in the main, the same may be said of the entire cast.

An interesting travel picture of Catalonia, a news film and a clever nursery rime comic picture added to the evening's entertainment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.
NRA — We Do Our Part

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street at West
Boston
India Numdah Rugs



We've just received an importation of the best grade Yarkandi Numdah Rugs. Beautiful crewel embroidery of birds and flowers and tree of life designs is done in pastel colorings on black, white and tan backgrounds.
2x3 1.95 — 3x4 3.95 — 4x6 5.95
Second Floor

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins MAR. 11

Man-Kind
U. S. Inspected & Passed
Dog & Cat Food
Quality Dog Food
Only sweet, fresh, wholesome REAL beef and mutton in this highest quality U. S. inspected Pet Food. They deserve the best.
As good as the food on your table

NRA Code
First National Stores Inc.
Good Housekeeping WEEK
Authorized by Good Housekeeping Magazine
Brings You GREAT VALUES
Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping Bureau
This SEAL is awarded by Good Housekeeping to products which have been tested and approved for Quality and Satisfaction.

EVANGELINE MILK
Blends nicely with tea or coffee. Pure cow's milk - the same consistency as cream - hundreds of other uses.
4 TALL TINS 25c

SPECIAL HOUSEHOLD OFFERINGS
Look at These Useful Household Premiums - - While They Last
★GOLD DUST
LOOK - - With each pkg of Gold Dust 1 can Gold Dust Scouring Powder valued at 5c
BOTH FOR 17c
★CHIPSO
LOOK - - With each purchase of Chipso (granules only) you receive 1 pkg of 24 clothespins
BOTH FOR 18c
★S O S
LOOK - - Buy two pkgs and send box tops to S O S Co., Chicago, for free Cannon Tea Towel
2 PKGS 23c

ITEMS ★ TESTED AND APPROVED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BUREAU

★Ivory Soap	2 Lge Bars 17c	5 Med Bars	25c
★Heinz Soups	All the Favorite Kinds	2 Pint Tins	25c
★Libby's Corned Beef		2 12 oz Tins	29c
★Bisquick	For Light Waffles or Biscuits in a Jiffy	2½ Lb Pkg	29c
★Jell-O	All Pure Fruit Flavors	3 Pkgs	17c
★Minute Tapioca		2 8 oz Pkgs	21c
★Brer Rabbit Molasses		2 No 1½ Tins	25c
★Cocomalt	Children Love It In Milk Adds To Flavor and Food Value	8 oz Tin	21c
★Cut-Rite Wax Paper		3 40 Ft Rolls	19c
★Diamond Walnuts		Large Budded Lb	25c
★Clorox	Bleaches, Removes Stains, Deodorizes and Disinfects in one operation	2 16 oz Bots	27c
★Royal Baking Powder		8 oz Tin	19c
Pea Beans	Choice Hand Picked Michigan or York State	3 Lbs	11c
Apricots	Extra Choice - Tender, Plump	Lb	23c
Finast Cookies	Fresh Baked All Varieties	2 Lbs	25c
Tomatoes	Standard - Red, Ripe	3 No 2 Tins	25c
String Beans	Standard Cut	3 No 2 Tins	25c
Long Loaf Bread	23 Slices	Lge 20 oz Loaf	9c
★Palmolive Soap		3 Bars	13c
★Super Suds	Tiny Soap Beads	2 Pkgs	17c
Evaporated Milk	Borden's or Lion's	3 Tall Tins	20c

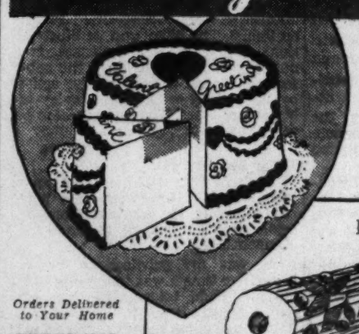
Bakery Specials This Week
DOUGHNUTS
Two Popular Kinds—Plain or Sugared Cinnamon
DOZ 15c
CRACKED RYE BREAD
A Delicious Flavor—Golden Brown Crusts
20 oz LOAF 9c

FEEDS
Choice grains - all first quality rates high in egg producing
SCRATCH FEED
25 Lb Bag 59c - 100 Lb Bag $2.29
EGG MASH
25 Lb Bag 63c - 100 Lb Bag $2.43

Orange Sale — Genuine Indian River Floridas, Sweet, Juicy . . . Finest Quality — 2 DOZ MED SIZE 49c — 2 DOZ SM SIZE 39c
Navel Oranges Extra Large California Doz 39c
Bananas Mel° Ripe 4 Lbs 21c
Lettuce California Iceberg 2 Heads 15c
Carrots Large Bunches 2 Bunches 15c
Peas New Arrivals 2 Lbs 25c
Squash Blue Hubbard 4 Lbs 10c
Sunkist Lemons Lge Size Doz 25c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

FLOUR FINAST BREAD LARGE 24½ LB BAG 89c
FLOUR OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY LARGE 24½ LB BAG 81c
LARD PURE REFINED BEST QUALITY 1 LB PKG 16c
BACON SLICED - RINDLESS SUGAR CURED LB 33c
EGGS HENFIELD - ALL NEW ARRIVALS NOT COLD STORAGE DOZ 37c
SUGAR PRICE FOR BOSTON and VICINITY 10 LBS BULK 47c

Whiting's ICE CREAM



for Valentine's Day . . . ICE CREAM CAKE
Two popular flavors of Whiting's Ice Cream. VANILLA and STRAWBERRY, moulded into a delicious VALENTINE CAKE! Packed in Dry Ice, it will keep until serving time.
8 to 10 Servings, $1.00
For Washington's Birthday
A LOG of Whiting's Ice Cream appropriately decorated . . . Delicious VANILLA and CHERRY flavors . . . Coated with a layer of CHOCOLATE . . .
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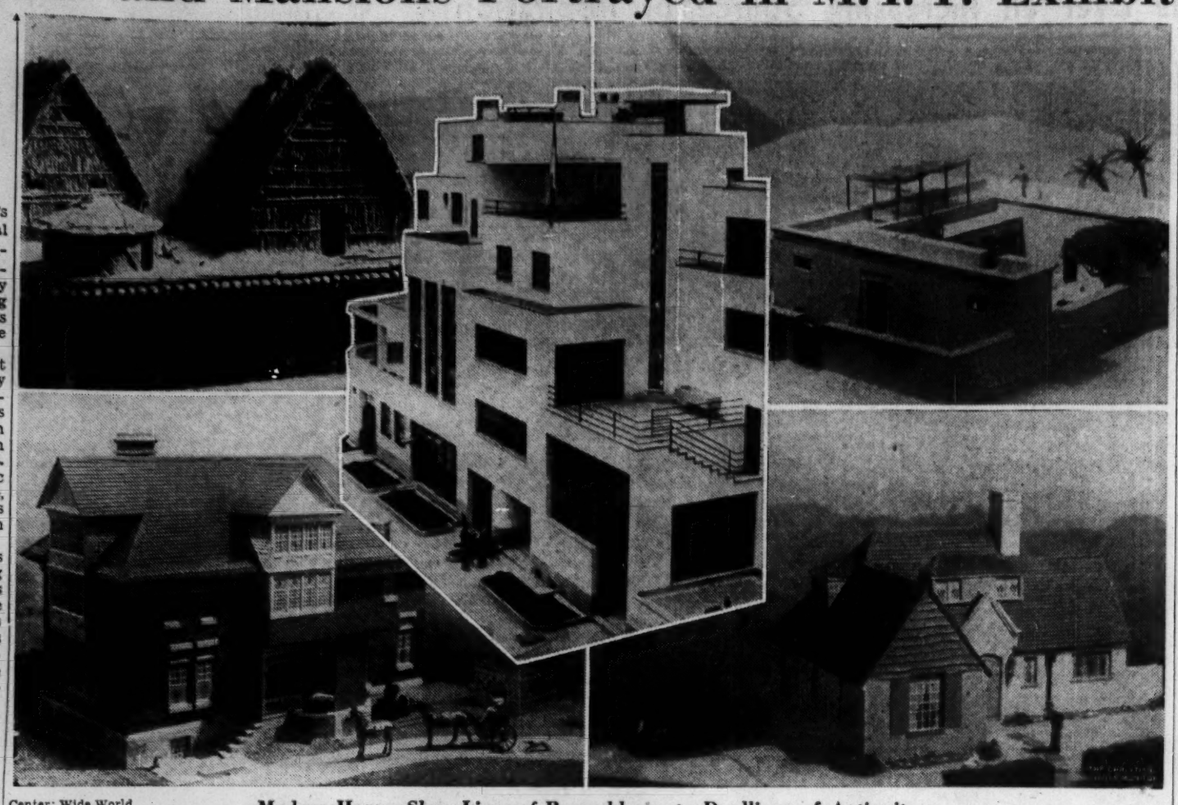
IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS

Thatched Huts and Mansions Portrayed in M. I. T. Exhibit

Story of progress told in home building from days of cave dwellers to era of ultra-modern designs. Salient changes typified in displays which mark advances in civilization.



Center: Wide World

Modern Homes Show Lines of Resemblance to Dwellings of Antiquity

Upper Left—Neolithic Lake Village House of 12,000 B. C. Similar Dwellings Are Still Built Along the Amazon in Brazil and in the Congo. Upper Right—An Egyptian House of 4000 B. C. It Is the Home of a Wealthy Man and Is Equivalent to a $50,000 Home of Today. Center—A House Which Illustrates the Modernistic Trend in Architecture. Lower Left—American Rococo, a Type Seen in Any of the Older American Cities. Lower Right—Contemporary Suburban House, Adapted From the English Style.

Reminiscent of Horatio Alger's "Rags to Riches" heroes, an historical housing exhibit of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology portrays an even more thrilling story of the progress in home building from Neanderthal cave dwelling days to an ultra-modern, semi-portable TVA-FHA styled present.

While no homes of the latest "knock - down - wrap - it-up" variety are shown in Technology's architectural exhibit, visitors to the Rogers Building comment with interest on the striking resemblance modern houses show to those of the past. Particularly similar to the furturistic tendency of the ultra-modern home, are the lines of Adul Kemma's house, the 4000 B. C. dwelling of an Egyptian noble.

Houses of the poor were low hovels of mud and leaves which have long since disappeared. This house is equivalent to at least a $50,000 house of today. It was built a few steps from the desert, and good earth was transplanted to provide for its garden. The interior court shows the family hearth for cooking, a religious niche, and a shaded loggia.

Rooms to the rear, entered by narrow doors and often without windows, served for storage or for one person to sleep in. During favorable weather, most of the sleeping was done on the roof. Construction materials consisted largely of stone and sun-dried mud with a small quantity of wood.

Neolithic Lake Village

The oldest type of dwelling in the exhibit is that of a Neolithic Lake Village, of about 12,000 B. C. Similar structures are still in use among the jungle folks of the Congo and Amazon River basins, in Java, Sumatra and Borneo. These most ancient dwellings were formerly common on the marshes and lakes of Switzerland and Germany. Some traces have been found also in England and Ireland.

Villages were built on piles some 300 feet or more from shore so that a connecting bridge might be pulled up for defense, or protection gained from a broad water gap. While these people were primitive, they had developed a crude textile industry, fair building construction, and they made good boats. Fishing was a major occupation. Villagers built their fire in the middle of the houses, smoke escaping through a hole in the center of the roof. In the right-hand corner of the model a typical boat may be seen. Various fishing lines are coiled on the platform.

The Roman house of about 400 A. D. again recalls Egyptian and Greek houses. There is a similar open court, but with more substantial rooms surrounding it which suggest a more rigorous climate, in which provision must also be made for indoor living.

Characteristic of Northland

The Saxon house is of about 700 A. D. Characteristic of most of the Northland dwellings during that age, it reminds one of legendary settings, of opera scenery and cottages of gingerbread and candy. One almost expects Hansel or Gretel to sally forth broom in hand to sweep a walk made of molasses chips and open chocolate bar shutters.

The Norman manor house of the thirteenth century is a semi-castle. Made of stone, it has a thatched roof. No glass fills the windows, but wooden shutters are provided. The thatched roof gave a good deal of trouble, and every manor house of this type had hooks hanging on the walls to be used to pull the roof off in case of fire. In such a dwelling the lower floor was used for storage and the upper story was the room in which the family lived. A ladder led to servants' quarters in the attic.

An English Georgian house of the seventeenth century shows the beauty of style gained through using decorative brick. The balance of symmetrical elevation is characteristic. Common sense was quite customarily tossed aside in sacrificing utility to symmetry. Thus a library wing on the one side and a kitchen on the other had to be provided with similar windows and detail. Often the kitchen was very far from the dining room in order to retain symmetry.

Indian Construction

Contemporary with the seventeenth century Georgian House is the Iroquois long house, chosen as the most advanced of Indian construction found prior to the invasion of American Indian territory by the whites. The pueblos of the southwest, the wooden houses of Puget Sound, and the grass and mud huts of the Mississippi Valley were equally good and represent an equally advanced civilization, but they were off the straight path of house evolution. The long houses were really a type of apartment house accommodating eight to 40 families.

The American rococo or parvenu house shows a type which can be seen in any of the older American cities. It is characteristic of the period following the Civil War to about 1910. It represents an America conscious of an architecture but not quite certain what trend to follow, an America reaching for greater comfort together with beauty, and having available to it the first products of the machine age.

So far as plan is concerned, the house was usually irregular. The rooms were large and very definitely comfortable. A central heating system and a cast-iron bathtub are the principal innovations. The whole atmosphere carries with it a certain opulence and leisure that have not been retained in our present civilization.

Adapted English Type

Viewing the contemporary American suburban house, one can almost hear the honking automobile horn, the hum and zip of electricity washing dishes, cooking dinner, opening tin cans, ironing trim aprons, stirring cake batter. Of course contemporary houses vary in style.

This adapted English was chosen to afford the best contrast with other styles. It shows a typical hedge, flagstone walk, flower beds along the side of the house, a ground-level entrance, driveway and garage, downspouts and gutters, and a single, or at most two, chimneys.

The M. I. T. exhibit is not intended to show all the steps in the evolution of the modern house, but rather the salient changes caused by marked advances in civilization or environment. The lighting effects are theatrical in order to bring out the chief points of the house in question.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and warmer weather tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; moderate variable winds, becoming southwesterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, not so cold, probably followed by snow Wednesday and in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northwest, shifting to southwest, winds over south portion and gentle variable winds tonight, becoming fresh southwest on Wednesday over south portion, with partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, possibly followed by snow or rain over extreme north portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	8	37	Minneapolis	34	34
Bermuda	60	68	New Orleans	54	56
Chicago	32	32	New York	18	38
Denver	30	50	Norfolk	34	38
Helena	26	40	Philadelphia	22	38
Jacksonville	54	68	St. Louis	30	38
Kansas City	28	46	San Francisco	48	62
Los Angeles	54	70	Washington	30	83
Miami	72	78			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 12. B—Maximum Feb. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 6:59 p. m.; height 7.6 feet.
Wednesday 7:19 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:40 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m. 3 inches; maximum temperature 39 degrees above zero; minimum 24 above.

For Your—
VALENTINE
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Those new books you've been wanting to read are in our library—only 3c a day.
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305 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass.

Reclaimed Maine Forecast in Plan For Tidal Power

Industrial, Farming and Tourist Gains Foreseen in Board's Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 12—A Maine reclaimed from depression and placed among the most progressive New England states, were the results forecast today from the proposed Passamaquoddy tidal harnessing project by Gov. Louis J. Brann's power commission.

These results would immediately accrue, the commission held, with the introduction of new industries, electrification of thousands of farm homes, vast strides in the development of recreational and tourist trade and the sale of power to other New England states growing out of the great power program at Eastport.

The report today was the commission's first complete reply to the question on every Maine citizen's lips, "How is Quoddy power to be utilized and how will it benefit the Pine Tree State?" In other words, the report comprises the original study upon which Governor Brann based his recommendations to President Roosevelt that the tidal energies of Maine's rugged coastline be harnessed.

New Sources of Revenue

Of paramount importance to the commission, headed by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, was the promise that cheap electric power would develop new industries along the Maine coast. Financial studies indicate, the commission stated, that Maine is greatly in need of new sources of revenue for its rehabilitation that would not detract from the revenues already being obtained.

It is apparent, the commission declared, that the power program would develop several completely new industries that otherwise would never be built, and therefore would not directly compete with present plants should the Quoddy project go through.

With regard to raw materials, the commission's study revealed a sufficient variety in the six counties adjacent to Eastport to suggest a large number of possible new industries. Lack of power is the only factor deterring their establishment, the commission noted.

Industrial Possibilities

Among the industries that the commission contended would be introduced through Quoddy power were the aluminum industry, electrochemical industries, manufacture of stainless steel, fertilizer and sulphuric acid industries.

To show how far behind was Maine in the development of electric power, the commission compared the State with New Hampshire, a neighbor closely similar in agricultural and industrial characteristics.

The density of farm population per 1000 acres of farm land in Maine is 34.79 compared to 28.02 for New Hampshire. Last year, the percentage of farms electrified in Maine was 35 to 62 for New Hampshire, while the percentage of increase in farm electrification for the last decade was Maine 140, New Hampshire 283.

Increase in Demand

Public interest in the power question in Maine resolves itself into questions concerning the quality of service and the price rate. In terms of residential service, the average price of the kilowatt has steadily lowered throughout the country from 7.52 cents in 1921 to 5.91 cents in 1931 which compares with 6.01 cents as the average in Maine.

With electric power made available by the Quoddy project at much lower rates, the commission contended that there would be a vastly increased demand for power from present utilities, many communities without service and other industrial plants not yet established.

Rehabilitation is imperative in eastern Maine, the commission found through its studies. The people of Eastport are rapidly losing their sardine industry, and this easternmost United States city has lost 35 per cent of its population since 1900. The recreational boon to be expected from the Quoddy project, the commission concluded, would of itself reclaim the region from disintegration.

Up to President

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Secretary Ickes was reported authoritatively today to have referred final decision on the Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine, tidal power project to President Roosevelt.

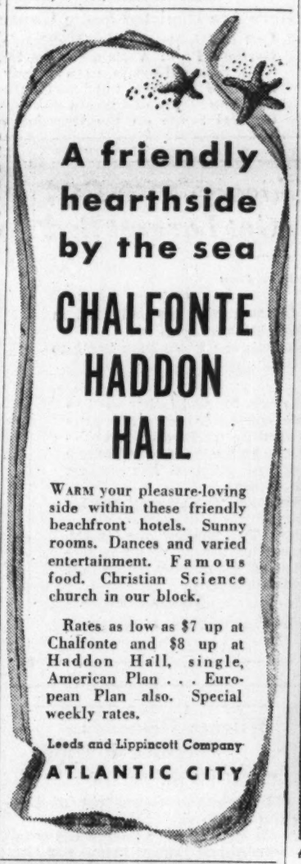
Supreme Court Denies Mooney Hearing Petition

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Supreme Court again yesterday told Thomas J. Mooney, in effect, that he must go back to the California courts and exhaust all legal avenues there before he returns to plead for a writ of habeas corpus.

Mooney, serving a life sentence on charges of participating in the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing, was told recently by the Court that he should be freed if convicted on perjured testimony but that he must first use every legal resource in California. His counsel asked the Court to reconsider that ruling! The Court's action was announced in an order which simply declared, "petition for hearing denied."

Church Has Lights of 1734

Silver candelabra presented by King George II of England still hang in St. Thomas Episcopal Church at Bath, N. C., built in 1734.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ATLANTIC CITY

Zoning Proposed For Islands Along Shores of Salem

Rejection of Oil Farm Plan Stirs Recommendations for Decisive Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 12—A recent rejected petition for the establishment of an immense oil farm on what is known as "Great Misery Island," located off the shores of Salem, has furnished the incentive for the Salem Planning Board to suggest zoning the off-shore islands along this section of the North Shore, the majority of which are under the jurisdiction of the city of Salem.

The protests against establishment of an oil farm were not centerred in Salem alone, but Beverly and Marblehead added their influence and many summer residents or the North Shore who enjoy the rugged scenery and beaches, delegated representatives to enter opposition.

This aroused protestation against the commercializing of the island possessions expressed in Salem's old Town Hall, scene of many of the early-day controversies over matters then considered of paramount importance, has awakened a new interest in Misery and its neighboring islands.

Contending that the hundreds of summer residents and visitors who invade this city, Beverly, Marblehead and other near-by communities are important factors in increasing the revenues of local merchants and industries, the Planning Board will propose that all the islands under control of the city be zoned for strictly residential purposes.

Such action, if approved by the Salem City Council and there seems little doubt that it will agree, will benefit the entire North Shore. It will be an important move, and one of the first in a long time, toward capitalizing the scenery in the North Shore area, and tend to bring Salem into prominence as a recognized center of this district, particularly during the summer seasons when its streets are virtually thronged with visitors from other states.

Cheap Fertilizer Cheap

Tests made by the North Carolina department of agriculture show certain grades of cheap fertilizer contained 1680 pounds of ordinary sand and only 320 pounds of plant food a ton.

Harp-Toned Piano Has Tubes, No Strings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

AN INSTRUMENT which, in operation and appearance, resembles an upright piano but which sounds more like a harp, was produced here recently in an obscure music shop.

The inventor, H. F. Noake, called it a "piano chimes," and explained it covers four octaves from C to C. Instead of strings the instrument is provided with brass tubing, and a modified piano action is employed to connect the keyboard.

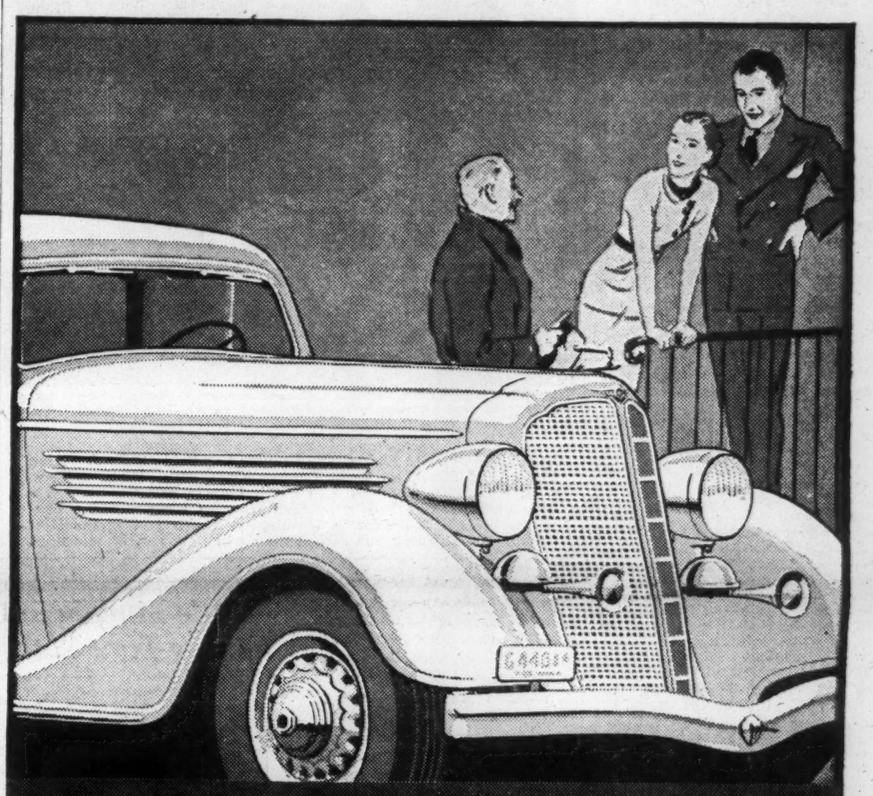
The instrument is still in its experimental stage, but the inventor has presented several radio programs.

'Regular' Dogs Judged At Garden Show Opening

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—With the greatest number of entries in its history, the Westminister Kennel Club's fifty-ninth annual dog show, blue ribbon event in American dogdom, opens today at Madison Square Garden. Entries in 85 breeds total 2837 dogs.

The regular breeds will be judged today and tomorrow, with the last day's program on Wednesday devoted to variety groups, team and brace classes and the awards for best American-bred and best in show.

In the heart of Philadelphia . . . socially . . . commercially . . . geographically. Here a modern hotel, world famous for its hospitality . . . its cuisine and its generous provision for the comfort and convenience of its guests.
Rates as low as $3.50
CLAUDE H. BENNETT, Gen. Mgr.
BELLEVUE STRATFORD



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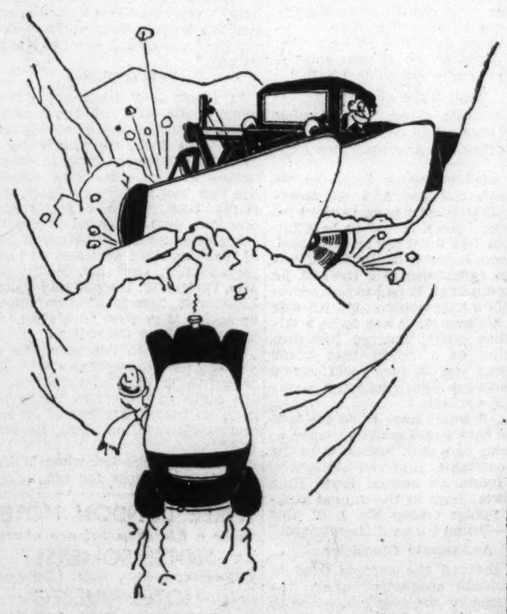
PRICE FOR PRICE
AND YOU'LL BUY THE
1935 BUICK
A General Motors Product — Body by Fisher

The Open Road—*Oh YEAH!*



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Good from 6 A. M. Friday to 4 A. M. Tuesday—anywhere on the Boston and Maine—the Maine Central and all connecting railroads. See your ticket agent.

Boston and Maine Railroad

YOUR comparisons of the 1935 Buick will go beyond models and prices to Buick quality. You will point out to yourself modern improvements for which you will look elsewhere in vain. Check up on head room, elbow room, leg room. Sit in a Buick and feel its luxury. Then, take it out. In performance and riding, you will experience the clincher in Buick's favor. Buick's sweet, smooth, valve-in-head power and performance are not duplicated. Its Knee-Action gliding ride is built in by Buick's own engineering. Begin your comparisons now with a real Buick demonstration.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM
DEALER ADVERTISEMENT

Lincoln Inspires Tribute of World To His Greatness

Other Countries Join U. S. in Observing His 126th Anniversary

A nation paused to pay tribute to a great man.

Today, Abraham Lincoln's anniversary, the majority of Americans and many groups in other countries devoted thought, speech and pageantry to the man who led a young country through one of its greatest testing times.

In schools and colleges throughout the nation observances were the order of the day, commemorative of the career of "Honest Abe" from the time of those student days in a frontier log cabin to the high moment of his career when, after having saved the United States from disruption, he passed on in the triumphant robe of martyrdom.

From many sections of the country he served were reports of special exercises in his honor. Springfield, Illinois, where Lincoln lived as a lawyer and a politician, heard speakers from three countries extoll the Civil War President. In New York City the Soviet Ambassador, Alexander A. Troyanovsky, addressed a Lincoln celebration at Columbia University, and Herbert Hoover, former President of the United States, was scheduled to speak at a Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club. In Washington there were simple ceremonies.

Lincoln the Politician Shown to Have Played Politics to Save Union

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12 (AP)—Abraham Lincoln's skill as a politician was described today as essential to his success as a statesman in preserving the Union.

Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College, told the annual meeting of the Abraham Lincoln Association that: "It should only enhance our admiration for Lincoln to discover how as a politician he served great ends by holding together many diverse groups and by making them serve a common great purpose—the preservation of the Union."

Recalling the phrase that "the statesman is the dead politician," Dr. Dennett declared that those to whom recognition of Lincoln as a politician is distasteful, fail to appreciate "the moral quality of compromise."

Dr. Dennett discussed Lincoln's campaign for re-election to the Presidency in 1864, showing how he kept the support of radical factions and border states, while blocking rival candidacies of Secretary Chase and others.

"When one describes Lincoln as a good politician," he said, "the adjective has the meaning of 'successful,' but it means more than that.

"The goodness of Lincoln's politician skill was essentially the goodness of a good man. He was a magnanimous man, not because it was good politics, but rather because he could not be otherwise, that was his great characteristic. Magnanimity is good politics. The man of mean mind and spirit in politics, at least in national politics in the United States, defeats himself. This fact, of which American history affords abundant proof, is, perhaps, our best assurance of the essential soundness of our form of Government.

"As for the importance of party government, party discipline and party leadership, surely the campaign of 1864 is a good illustration. In being a good politician, Abraham Lincoln became a statesman. If he had not displayed his ability as a politician with so great success, it is doubtful whether we could now regard him as a statesman at all. And so it is likely always to be when great causes require corporate action."

Last night tribute to Abraham Lincoln was paid by speakers from three continents at memorial services. The Japanese and Italian Ambassadors and a Canadian educator gave an international character to the annual memorial services conducted last night by the Midday Luncheon Club.

Ambassador Says Soviet Patterns Plan After Lincoln

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Alexander A. Troyanovsky, said last night the adherents of Abraham Lincoln "will appreciate the development of the form of democracy in our country."

The Ambassador, in an address at Columbia University, said "We are creating a new democracy. We know the slogan of Lincoln: Government of the people, by the people and for the people. And we are convinced that we have real democracy in the sense of the government of the people."

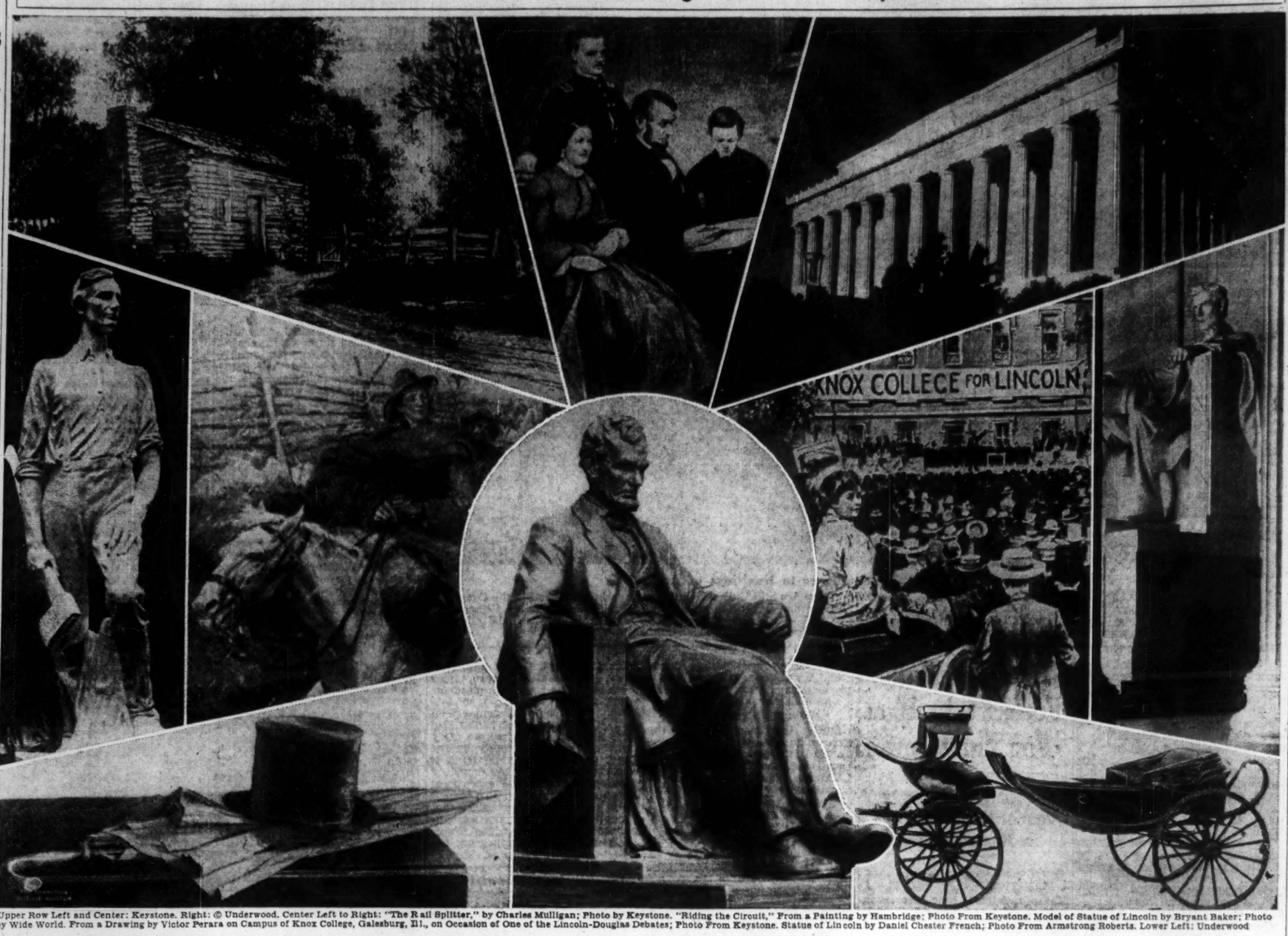
The development of democracy in the U. S. S. R., His Excellency said, "is going on gradually with the disappearance of internal contradictions in our country and the disappearance of different classes and the weakening of resistance by the agents of the old régime. . . .

"I am convinced that progress in democratic forms in government in our country will continue and that in time the fullest measure of democracy, not only in essence but also in form, will be realized, because we always consider the dictatorship in the Soviet Union as a temporary institution, necessary for the protection of the transition period."

Pulitzer Winner Honored

BELOIT, Wis., Feb. 12 (AP)—Dr. Tyler Dennett, of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., yesterday was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Beloit College at a special public convocation. Dr. Dennet was the winner of the Pulitzer prize for biography in 1933.

Lincoln Is Ever an Increasing Source of Inspiration



Upper Row Left and Center: Keystone. Right: © Underwood. Center Left to Right: "The Rail Splitter," by Charles Mulligan; Photo by Keystone. "Riding the Circuit," From a Painting by Hambridge; Photo From Keystone. Model of Statue of Lincoln by Bryant Baker; Photo by Wide World. From a Drawing by Victor Perara on Campus of Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., on Occasion of One of the Lincoln-Douglas Debates; Photo From Keystone. Statue of Lincoln by Daniel Chester French; Photo From Armstrong Roberts. Lower Left: Underwood

Here Are Depicted Some Unusual Scenes in Lincoln's Career

Upper Row, Left to Right—The Humble Log Cabin at Rock Spring Farm in Hardin, Now Larue County, Three Miles From Hodgenville, Ky., Where Lincoln Was Born. Lincoln and His Family, a Photograph Taken During the Civil War. An Early Morning View of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington Taken Just as the First Rays of the Morning Sun Struck the Great Columns. Middle Row, Left to Right—Charles Mulligan's Statue, "The Rail Splitter," in Garfield Park. A Painting by Hambridge, "Riding the Circuit." This Shows Lincoln as a Young Lawyer Long Before He Had Attracted Anything but Local Notice. Model of the Winning Design of a New Statue of Lincoln in Bronze by Bryant Baker of New York. General Scene on the Occasion of the Famous Lincoln-Douglas Debate Which Made Stephen A. Douglas a Senator and, in the End, a President of Lincoln, Although It Was Least Expected at the Time. Statue of Lincoln in the Lincoln Memorial, Washington. It Is by Daniel Chester French. Lower Left—Lincoln's Hat and Umbrella That Somehow Seem to Reflect the Simple Character of Him Who Used Them. Right—Lincoln's Carriage.

Willie Lincoln in Chicago With Dad Wrote That Father Got Largest Bed

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Feb. 12

LITTLE Willie Lincoln came to town with his dad back in 1859, and was the eight-year-old boy impressed!

Here's what Abraham Lincoln's son wrote back home to his chum, Henry C. Remann, in Springfield:

Dear Henry:

This town is a very beautiful place. Me and father went to two theaters the other night. Me and father have a nice little room to ourselves. We have two little pitchers on a washstand. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father. We have two little towels on top of both pitchers. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father.

We have two little beds in the room. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father.

We have two little wash basins. The smallest one for me, the largest one for father. The weather is very, very fine here in this town. Was the exhibition on Wednesday before last.

Yours truly,

WILLIE LINCOLN.

A photostatic copy of the letter was published for the first time yesterday.

Wilentz Demands Verdict of Guilty

(Continued from Page 1)

Hauptmann case was not of that kind.

At Mr. Wilentz's request the court admonished Hauptmann and his wife to make no outcry at anything he said.

He swept his hand toward Hauptmann's defense staff.

"There is nobody at that table who doesn't feel he is guilty, I don't care what they say."

He denied Mr. Reilly's contention that the state had to prove Hauptmann was alone in the crime.

"He could have had 50 help him. If he participated in this murder that's all you've got to deal with."

What Type of Man

Mr. Wilentz asked himself what type of man would commit the Lindbergh crime. He also answered himself:

"He wouldn't be an American. No American gangster and no American racketeer ever sank to the level of killing babies. It had to be a fellow that has ice water in his veins, not blood. It had to be the fellow that was an egomaniac who thought he was omnipotent. It had to be a secretive fellow that wouldn't tell his wife about his money. It had to be a fellow that could undergo hardship, the kind of a fellow that would stowaway on a boat and travel 3000 miles to sneak into the country in a coal bin.

"Yes, it would have to be the type of man that would hold up women at the point of a gun, women wheeling baby carriages. And the authorities have found an animal lower than the lowest form in the animal kingdom, public enemy No. 1 of this world—Bruno Richard Hauptmann."

Assassinate Character

He charged the defense tried to "assassinate character" under the protection of the court, referring to Reilly's charges that the police framed evidence and that Lindbergh servants were implicated in the crime.

The prosecutor turned to Col. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, head of the New Jersey state police.

"Colonel Schwarzkopf, please stand up!"

The police head came to his feet.

"Does he look like a crook?" the attorney asked. "A man who served his nation against his fatherland on the front in Europe."

He repeated the formula with Henry D. Bruchmann and William E. Frank, a federal agent who testified about Hauptmann's brokerage accounts. Then, one by one, he defended the state's witnesses against the charges and innuendos of Mr. Reilly, whose summation was delivered yesterday.

In answer to Mr. Reilly's charge that Inspector Bruchmann framed the evidence from Hauptmann's home—a board bearing the telephone number and address of Dr. John F. (Jafsie) Condon, ransom intermediary, Mr. Wilentz read the transcript of Hauptmann's examination by the District Attorney of the Bronx, when he answered "yes," to admit he had made the notations.

Koehler Testimony

Mr. Wilentz denied for Arthur J. Koehler, federal wood expert, that any advancement could come out of his testimony for the state.

"He is at the top of the heap," he said, and then, taking Mr. Reilly to task, "but he has to be assassinated in this scheme in order to free Hauptmann."

The Attorney General attacked the defense's plea of poverty, citing witnesses from far distances, radio pleas and other costly items, and declared:

"Why, I think they have probably spent more money than the state has."

He pointed out that only one handwriting expert testified for the defense, while the record shows he allowed many others to examine the Lindbergh ransom notes.

"Why aren't those other experts here?" he asked. "You know the reason. It's because they wouldn't dare say the handwriting was not Hauptmann's."

Lots of Money

"I think they have got lots of money," he said of the defense, "money coming from cranks and idiots and fools, un-Americans all over the country, pouring in enough money to hire what they consider the four best lawyers available. Certainly they wouldn't represent a murderer just to represent him."

He denounced the defense's label of "liar" on state witnesses and said, sarcastically, that Mr. Reilly paid Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow and Colonel Lindbergh "gracious" compliments by saying they were "mistaken," instead of calling them liars.

He referred to two boys who accounted for the whereabouts of Mrs. Morrow's maid, Violet Sharpe, on the night of the crime. "Boys that earn an honest livelihood," he said, "no ex-convicts, no idiots, no lunatics."

Mr. Reilly objected when Wilentz scored the defense for not using a phonograph record for which it had asked. The record was one made by Dr. Condon, in which he imitated the voice of the ransom collector and related their conversation.

The court overruled Mr. Reilly and allowed Mr. Wilentz to continue.

"Were they afraid that that record, given before Hauptmann was ever arrested, would be more damaging than the lip testimony of Dr. Condon?" Mr. Wilentz asked.

"I would have loved it if you had heard the story all over again, Condon telling about this conversation, 'will I burn if the baby is dead.'"

Mr. Wilentz praised Colonel Lindbergh, and at the same time answered Mr. Reilly's jibe about the flier's opportunity at the ransom rendezvous to kill the ransom collector, if he had chosen.

"No, he (Lindbergh) wants law and order to take its course. I don't know whether I could sit in that chair, day after day, a few feet away from the man that I thought murdered my child. I don't think he would ever live to face a jury."

He contended there was not one word of testimony to "smear" Betty Gow or Violet Sharpe, both of whom were accused of complicity by Reilly.

He also defended the late Ollie Whateley, the Lindbergh butler, and said, "Not one single dollar, not one ransom dollar was ever traced to anybody connected with any member of the household. The note in the baby's nursery didn't look like their handwriting. It looked like Hauptmann's. Why wouldn't Colonel Lindbergh and the rest clear them?"

Right to Proceed

"Might I ask," Mr. Wilentz addressed the court, "that so far as the defendant and his wife are concerned I may have the right to proceed without any demonstration from that quarter."

"You certainly may," said the court. "There is to be no demonstration or interruption of any kind, proceeding from any person. Let that be perfectly understood."

The Attorney General plunged immediately into his plea that Hauptmann be punished as the kidnaper and murderer of baby Lindbergh.

"For all these months since October, 1934 (when Mr. Wilentz entered the case), not during one moment has there been anything that has come to the surface that has indicated anything but the guilt of this defendant, Bruno Richard Hauptmann, and no one else," he went on.

Curley Receives Impersonator Of The Emancipator

Boston Man Whose Father Knew Lincoln Enacts Role at State House

Crime-prevention conferences, or not, Abraham Lincoln comes first at Governor Curley's office, especially in the martyral President's 126 anniversary.

Huddled around the Governor's desk today were officials, comprising Mr. Curley's crime commission. Deep furrows lined their foreheads as they delved deeply into the crime problem facing the State. And just when the deliberations were reaching a height, in strode "Abraham Lincoln" to meet Governor Curley.

So for a few minutes, the Governor dropped the conference problem to talk with the "Great Emancipator."

"Abe" was impersonated by George F. Madden, dramatic director of the Wollaston Little Theater Guild, whose father, John F. Madden, was with Sherman on his march to the sea and who knew Lincoln, and who was the prime mover in establishing Lincoln Post, G. A. R., in Charlestown.

Mr. Madden is appearing before the Advertising Club of Boston and at the Mary E. Curley School to deliver the Gettysburg address.

Meanwhile, Faneuil Hall was made ready for a public celebration tonight, at which all the leaders of city and State will be present. The organizers this year are the officials of the Eliot School. During the program the faculty of the school will be presented with a Civil War battle flag, bought with the pennies of the Eliot School children in 1861, and carried in the battle of Malvern Hill the following year. A number of Eliot School boys were included in the roll of honor for that battle.

A large group of Republican leaders will meet at a dinner at the Hotel Statler, where Senator L. J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa will be the principal speaker.

Miss Mary Bowditch Forbes of 215 Adams Street, Milton, invited the public to visit a reproduction of the log cabin in which Lincoln was born. A large collection of Lincolniana was on view at the cabin.

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Seed Pines

BECAUSE I recognized so little of all of it, I was faintly ashamed and disturbed. Yet it was not wholly strange to me. I had remembered the two small rivers, and the plain below which they joined and went on together; and even the road crossing this flat land, between the two bridges, was familiar to me. And back from the road, perched on the ridge that pitched down sharply to the swale behind, were the two houses as my grandfathers had built them. One, to be sure, had sprouted a fringe of piazzas that, to my thinking, added little to its dignity; the other, with its tower set with colored windows, had lost something of the splendor it had once in my childish eyes. But they were much as I remembered them, despite the years.

And, as I looked at these two houses, I remembered these two grandfathers of mine. Neither had been native here. One was of Yorkshire birth; a weaver, he came here to work in the mill on the river. Him I remembered dimly as having a chin beard and, even after a half century in this country, a Yorkshire twang that one could cut and spread on bread. My second grandfather came from Maine, a tight, small man with a winter apple face framed in side whiskers. He had, I remember his telling, his first pair of shoes at the age of fourteen; at twenty-one, he walked fifty miles to see a railroad train; he came here, from the army, to work in the bucket shop on the smaller stream. It was, I think, the high wage of a dollar a day that brought him.

* * *

SO THEY CAME here, these two men. In mill and shop they prospered, reared families, laid by savings. This plain between the two streams was then barren; they bought this long stretch, running from the road to the looping river. They built here; across the road they raised strawberries. The houses remained. All else was changed.

For across the road there was nothing that I knew. I remembered a fringe of young pines here, with a thickening brown blanket beneath them; one or two, immensely shot up, remained to shade the tennis courts and garages of white houses. Beyond this pine fringe, when I was young, one came to a great plain, an endless expanse lying smooth and level under the summer sun. All that was gone, now, and one felt queerly like Old Rip, returning to stare in bewilderment.

What may have been my earliest memory is connected with this plain. You came through the hot, sweet scent of pines to a far green sweep. A sandy road wavered through a great garden, with ordered beds of low green on either hand. They smelled sweetly; they tasted sweetly, too. As you went you stopped now and then to pick a great ripe berry; and when you came at last, to the weathered shed that alone broke the sweep of green, your mouth and cheeks were stained so that they laughed at you, and your Yorkshire grandfather, packing smooth white boxes brimming with sweet red, grinned and said: "Eh, lad! Been filching?"

Pickers came and went, sun-bonneted women, and men in blue overalls; then memory skips a gap and you find yourself picking, too. You had three boxes, and you were squatted busily among the beds filling them. It wasn't easy; they filled with tiresome slowness. But you came back, at last, bearing them proudly—though you suspect, now, that there were more than a few green berries, and some that were crushed, and a few, perhaps, nibbled by small teeth. But you remembered that Grandfather grinned again and—this you remember most clearly of all—he paid you. There was a milestone indeed. You were, perhaps, four years old, half Grandfather's age when he first "went into mill." And already you were earning! Six whole cents, too!

"Good lad!" he praised. "Yon's a day's work; ye can knock off now. Leave money here, if ye laike; happen ye'd lose it. And happen," he chuckled, "it'll graw. It does that, y'knoaw."

And off you went, hands in small pockets, a moneyed man. Under the June sun you went through the beds, across the sweet smelling plain. And you came, at last, to the dip toward the intervale, the meadows, and the river. As clearly as yesterday you remember the rail fence, with spotted cows and old Prince, the white horse, grazing placidly in the lush green beyond. There was the dark river, dimpling and breaking in slow glassy whorls over golden shallows. And beyond, most clearly of all, you remember the old brown house, and the barren ridge, and the seed pine.

* * *

NOW, OF COURSE, you know more about that. Long ago, even before the two streams were dammed and bridged, the road ran there and the brown house was built. Pack horses and stage coaches had passed, slow ox teams had lurched under its windows. But, when the streams were bridged, the waiting brush crept back from the roadsides, and the old house was forlorn and lonely. Long ago had all that happened; so lost, so remote had it been even in old days that you remember your Yankee grandfather telling how, after Concord Fight, a Britisher, falling behind the harried column, had found refuge here. Through that long troubled summer he had worked here, ditching this meadow at your feet.

You looked between the warm, worn fence rails, and even now you could trace his ditches; you looked beyond and were sorry for the old brown house. It stood among bare, sun-beaten fields, against a stripped hillside. The slope had been cut over; one tree alone was left—a great crooked pine on the ridge crest, its branches streaming in a perpetual gale. It was all desolate, somehow, a contrast to the warm, sunny berry field with its pickers, to the two houses with folks visiting between, to all that you knew. And you were glad, you remember, to hurry back to the packing shed. Even in the wonder of finding your six cents grown to ten, and in your Yorkshire grandfather's grave satisfaction over the increase, you didn't quite forget this strange world beyond the river, and the single tall pine stark against the blue sky. It looked so lonely!

"Crooked stick," said your wood-wise Yankee grandfather. "Wouldn't get a straight log out of it. Left it. Seed down the ridge, in time."

* * *

BUT ALL THAT was years ago. Now the sandy road ran black and smooth, set with clipped hedges and tall maples and small, neat houses. I went down it timidly, a bit lost and resentful because of it. Children in bright woolens built snow men on lawns that were smooth over the forgotten berry field. At the road's end, where the plain dipped to the meadow below, was a white fence. All was strange until I came there; and then suddenly, by some queer sideslip of memory, I was again the small boy of long ago.

For there was the intervale, and under the snow the faint tracings of the Britisher's ditches; the dark stream slipped in glassy whorls between snowy banks lipping down to it from the old brown house. But that was no longer desolate. It was snug and warm, for the hillside beyond it was thick with heavy green. All along the ridge it ran, and spilled down the slopes, acres of green making a warm pool on the winter landscape. And rising through this green sea was the old seed pine. It was even more crooked, more ragged than I remembered; two dark oranches only streamed still in that ceaseless wind from the west. I looked at it, fascinated, as I had before.

But now there seemed a sudden warmth, a flooding clearness of light. There had been no change here. There had been only growth, slow and quiet and steady. And growth was not change; it was the steady, inevitable unfoldment of the seed. Indeed, growth alone was changeless. Of this growth I had seen both ends—or, rather, I had seen neither end, for growth is endless. Without beginning, and without end, and without ceasing it goes on; here I had seen but a small segment of that endless growth, that slow and steady movement onward.

And why be disturbed by growth? Quietly, steadily, confidently, the old seed pine had gone about its work; year by slow year the green pool spread and deepened. And as quietly, as steadily, as inevitably had the old berry field blossomed with small houses and children busy in the clean snow. And even childhood memories deepened, became richer in meaning; I felt that, if I turned, very softly, there would be again the warm scented fields, the slow moving figures, all the color and romance of childhood, still there. But I would, I knew, see them differently now. They were not to be looked back upon with regret, as symbols of a lost simplicity. They were seed pines. Give them time, and they, too, would make green the barren ridges.

DANIEL CHASE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Satigny, Paris

A GROUP OF FRUIT

THE delights of looking at fruit are inextricably woven with the delights of savoring it, as is proved by the tremendous amount of attention which apple growers, for instance, give to the shape and color of the fruit, apart from its flavor. The tint and the suppressed gloss on the skins of lemons and pears, and a certain translucence of grapes, have been setting painters spontaneously and irresistibly to work for generations. The Dutch, with their tradition of rather sumptuous domesticity, have always been fond of this particular kind of still-life; and the French in the nineteenth century produced endless pleasing compositions in rinds and stalks and in the glassy, moist surfaces of sliced pomegranates and oranges.

The photographer is bound to be inspired by this sort of thing as he walks—as he should do, every now and again—round an art gallery. These older hands of former days seem to have known most of what there is to know about the subtleties of grouping and arrangement. Here the camera has recorded yet another of the infinite variations on this theme, a happy tumble of plump ripeness and skin textures, with the play of light and shadow.

Responsible Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOVERNMENTS are coming under general observation to a degree hitherto unknown. This is owing in part to the increasing swiftness with which news is circulated and to the enlarged media through which it is distributed. Such observation, if poised by some knowledge of God's control over the affairs of men, is likely to lead to deductions which are well reasoned, constructive, and helpful. Views, however, which are wholly material may lead to mental states which range from unwarrantable enthusiasm, through apathy, to violent dislike.

Human idealism is not in itself sufficient, if the general welfare is to be promoted, any more than is blind militancy a panacea for discord. Human reliance must reach beyond the material order, however high it may seem to be, to find salvation from confusion. Nevertheless, divinity comes to humanity through the Christ as revealed in Christian Science, and guides and governs to bring into effect all the ends of good on earth.

Divine Mind is God, who obviously rules the universe of His creating, wherein His ideas obey His laws. No one doubts the responsibility of the sun for the conduct of its rays, or believes that a single ray can wander from its appointed sphere of usefulness. This illustrates a truth about the spiritual universe, of which Mary Baker Eddy writes as follows in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 209): "Mind, supreme over all its formations and governing them all, is the central sun of its own systems of ideas, the life and light of all its own vast creation; and man is tributary to divine Mind."

It may be argued, This may be true about heaven, but what has it to do with the earth, where we dwell, and where calamities seem to abound? In reply it could be asked: Are the disasters real? Is it not simply to the five physical senses that they appear so dire; and is this testimony unfailingly reliable? Is not the material sense of existence a dream as insubstantial as the night dream? Otherwise, God, who is omnipresent, would be absent and His laws set aside. The one who wakes from a nightmare does not dispute that the dream experience was unreal.

It is because God governs His universe, and because nothing can actually exist outside of His infinite universe, that His laws find their way into every walk of human life, the Christ Science saving humanity from misbeliefs in other gods and in material government. God's laws are inviolable, and the understanding of this fact in Christian Science is appearing to human consciousness individually, and hence collectively. Acknowledgment of His government as supreme is the one unifying influence on earth at this time. This movement is progressing, and a better sense of righteous government is superseding the cruel, the corrupt, and the willful. Nothing can stop the unfoldment to mankind of the truth that mismanagement is impossible to God, and that human instances of it are wiped out through accepting the fact of God's reign on earth. Only a true understanding of His government can give the wisdom to meet the varying individual and national needs and thus to protect men from plunging into the ways of suffering. The ultimate lessons of all human experience point to the immutability of God, good, here on earth as in heaven.

A young man who was a student of Christian Science once applied this knowledge to benefit himself and others. He was concerned over what he believed was a serious error in an organization with which he was connected, and assumed a responsibility to correct it which was not his. He was shortly seized with an acute pain in one shoulder. As he was analyzing his thinking, there came to him the Biblical statement (Isa. 9:6), "The government shall be upon his shoulder," that is, upon the authority of God as revealed to humanity through the Christ. The young man dropped his false sense of responsibility and saw the Christ as already bringing the requisite governing laws of good to human consciousness. In letting God govern his thinking, he immediately became free from pain.

Every individual can think of a national problem as readily as of that of another individual. It is, therefore, exceedingly important, when human government is under consideration, to turn one's thought to the one government which governs all impartially, and whose influence no building or boundary can exclude. This understanding of Love's constant presence and undisturbed government tends to quell the human sense of chaos and to restore a higher sense of government. This is the essential truth to be known, in order that the many human governments may be conformed to the government of God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Gouvernement responsable

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DE NOS jours les gouvernments sont l'objet d'une attention plus générale que jamais. Ceci est dû en partie à ce que les nouvelles circulent avec une rapidité croissante et arrivent au public par des canaux toujours plus nombreux. Lorsque les observateurs se rendent quelque peu compte du fait que les affaires humaines sont soumises à l'empire de Dieu, ils peuvent parvenir à des déductions logiques, utiles et constructives. Par contre, les vues purement matérielles risquent de conduire à des états mentaux allant de l'enthousiasme injustifié à l'aversion extrême, en passant par l'apathie.

Si l'idéalisme humain ne suffit point pour assurer le bien-être et le bonheur des hommes en général, le zèle aveugle et militant n'est pas non plus la panacée aux maux et aux dissensions. Pour échapper à la confusion, les humains doivent chercher un appui au-delà des modes matériels, même si ceux-ci paraissent atteindre un niveau très élevé. Mais la Divinité vient aux hommes par le Christ tel qu'il est révélé en Science Chrétienne; elle guide et gouverne, pour faire prévaloir sur la terre tous les objectifs du bien.

L'Entendement divin est Dieu, qui de toute évidence gouverne l'univers dont Il est le créateur et dans lequel Ses idées obéissent à Ses lois. Personne ne croit que les rayons solaires puissent agir en dehors du soleil; nul ne pense qu'un seul rayon puisse dévier de son chemin et refuser de remplir la mission qui lui est confiée. Ceci illustre une vérité touchant l'univers spirituel, au sujet duquel Mary Baker Eddy écrit à la page 209 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "L'Entendement, souverain sur toutes ses formations et les gouvernant toutes, est le soleil central de ses propres systèmes d'idées, la vie et la lumière de toute sa vaste création; et l'homme est tributaire de l'Entendement divin."

Peut-être dira-t-on: Il en est bien ainsi dans les sphères célestes, mais en quoi cela s'applique-t-il à la terre où nous habitons et où les calamités semblent si nombreuses? Pour répondre à ceci, nous demanderons: Les désastres sont-ils réels? N'est-ce pas simplement pour les cinq sens physiques qu'ils paraissent terribles; et ce témoignage est-il toujours digne de foi? Le sens matériel d'existence a-t-il plus de substantialité que les rêves nocturnes? S'il en était ainsi, Dieu, loin d'être omniprésent, serait absent, et Ses lois deviendraient nulles. Celui qui s'éveille d'un cauchemar ne conteste pas l'irréalité des incidents survenus dans son rêve.

Parce que Dieu gouverne Son univers,—parce que rien ne peut vraiment exister en dehors de Son univers infini,—Ses lois pénètrent dans toutes les situations que comporte la vie humaine; et la Science du Christ libère l'humanité des fausses croyances à d'autres dieux et à un gouvernement matériel. Les lois divines sont inviolables; la compréhension de ce fait en Science Chrétienne apparait dans la conscience humaine d'abord individuellement, puis collectivement. Reconnaitre la suprématie du gouvernement de Dieu, voilà ce qui constitue à l'époque actuelle la seule influence unificatrice sur la terre. Ce mouvement progresse, et un meilleur concept du gouvernement juste est en voie de remplacer ce qui est cruel, corrompu, arbitraire. Rien ne peut arrêter la révélation de cette vérité que le genre humain saisit graduellement: Dieu est incapable de mal gouverner, et les exemples de mauvaise administration humaine disparaissent lorsqu'on accepte le fait que Dieu règne sur la terre. La vraie compréhension de Son gouvernement peut seule donner la sagesse qu'il faut pour suppléer aux divers besoins des individus et des nations et pour empêcher ainsi les hommes de suivre une voie qui les expose à la souffrance. Dans tout ce qui arrive au genre humain, la leçon finale indique l'immutabilité de Dieu, du bien, sur la terre comme au ciel.

Un jeune homme qui étudiait la Science Chrétienne eut l'occasion d'appliquer cette connaissance dans son propre intérêt et celui d'autres personnes. Préoccupé par ce qu'il croyait être une sérieuse erreur dans l'entreprise pour laquelle il travaillait, il prit sur lui de corriger ce dont il n'était pas vraiment responsable. Bientôt il ressentit une violente douleur à l'épaule. Quand il analysa son penser, une affirmation de la Bible se présenta à lui (Ésaïe 9:5): "La domination reposera sur son épaule," c'est-à-dire sur l'autorité divine révélée à l'humanité par le Christ. Le jeune homme abandonna son faux sens de responsabilité pour voir que le Christ apporte déjà à la conscience humaine les lois nécessaires, les lois effectives du bien. Lorsqu'il permit à Dieu de gouverner son penser, il fut immédiatement affranchi de sa douleur.

Pour chacun de nous, il n'est pas plus difficile de penser à un problème national qu'au problème d'une autre personne. Il importe donc au plus haut degré que lorsqu'on pèse les actes d'un gouvernement humain, on oriente ses propres pensées vers le seul pouvoir qui gouverne toutes choses avec impartialité, et dont l'influence ne peut être exclue ni par les bastions ni par les frontières. Comprendre la présence perpétuelle de l'Amour et son gouvernement que rien ne trouble, tend à faire disparaitre l'impression humaine du chaos et à restaurer un plus haut sens de gouvernement. Telle est la vérité essentielle qu'il faut connaitre pour que les multiples gouvernements humains se conforment au gouvernement de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Blue-Time on the Embankment

BEFORE night comes to the Thames, and while the late light of day still lingers among the trees, the Embankment is blue.

The color lasts but a few moments, intense as that of hyacinths massed in a grassy hollow beneath an open spring sky. It is magical in effect—blue buildings, blue trees, blue grass, blue roads, blue everything—with a sense of frost in the gardens below, and a twitter of spring in the gardens above, and a waiting and watching everywhere.

The lights that appear like a chain of dancers, holding hands along the river banks and running across the bridges, speak of night, and one by one the windows in the blue buildings shine out like little yellow stars pricked in the sky.

Across the blue a cloud blows, and is caught in the bare twigs of the trees, and torn into dark, chattering fragments. Then more clouds, and still more, clinging to the old buildings, flying around the roofs and domes, covering the City spires, and raising a thousand tiny voices in sharp accents above the traffic din.

Perhaps it is the starlings that change the magic of color to shadow-darkness; for, as soon as the birds return to the City, night spreads itself abroad.

A King Without a Kingdom

TO A simple vision, to a schoolboy or romantic vision, the story of Bruce has on the surface of its brave events glamour enough to make any protestation of its significance, or explication of its value, seem unnecessary as the botanist's name for a rose. Simply as a tale of adventure it is more worth the telling—to those who find pleasure in tales of adventure, that is—than all your histories of Huon of Bordeaux, Palmerin of England, and the knights-errant, mythical or real, whose valour produced the renaissance of heroism that preceded (and quickened perhaps) the renaissance of learning. It is a tale of steadfast endeavour, a tale of perilous feats and brilliant escapes, of littleness growing to greatness, of the magnanimity of friends, of high purpose and of lasting courage, of success in the end and the sweet recognition of success by an exhausted enemy. Its pattern might have been designed for an epic poem: for it begins with a desperate foolhardy blow, it crowns a king who has no kingdom to match his crown, it puts him to flight and makes him a homeless wanderer, it tries his spirit with hardship and defeat, it gives him a dozen exploits of the kind that legends are made of, and slowly it gives him a little success against his foes; he takes a castle or two, he gathers friends, he adds another hillside to his kingdom, and Scotland comes to life again. . . .

Self-advancement was drowned in idealism: "It is not Glory, it is not Riches, neither is it Honour, but it is Liberty alone that we fight and contend for":—the words of the Arbroath parliament are the words of King Robert's spirit. And his amiability—the amiability of the Celt, that had ousted the colder pride of the Norman—is often spoken of, more often implied, and, indeed, clearly proved by the history of his early struggles, when he gathered a few friends and a few hundred soldiers by the magnetism of his own character: he was a genial man, a lovable man, as well as a great man. No tyrant, lonely and luckless as Robert often was, could have saved his skin, much less have raised an army among bold and broken men. He was a good comrade before he became a good king, and men loved him before they honoured him.—ERIC LINKLATER, in "Robert the Bruce." (London: Peter Davies.)

Indiana, 1824

(When Abraham Lincoln Was Fifteen Years Old)

ABRAHAM, the river is going, is going;
Where are you going and when will you be free?
Watching sullen waters relentlessly flowing,
Abraham, Abraham, what do you see?

"A long way—a strong way, that's what I am seeing;
Knowledge and power, and maybe something more.
A wide, wide country and much to be doing;
That's what I am seeing on the Ohio shore."

Abraham, Abraham, that way is hard and lonely;
Bleak and barren heights to climb, so they say who go.
Little love or comfort, and a wind blowing strongly;
So they say, Abraham, so they say—who know.

"Well, if I must pay the price, men before have done it;
No one in the wide world gets aught he does not earn;
Maybe I'll win peace at last, other men have won it;
Leave me to my books now—for I . . . have . . . much . . . to . . . learn."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Does Your Basement Earn Its Board and Keep?

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

As Picnic and Hobby Quarters

Dark Cellar Can Become Jolliest Place in House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE found out that there is every reason for a basement to be as cheerful, spick-and-span and highly usable as any other room in the house. Many builders of new homes now consider the basement from the start as part of the living quarters, and finish it accordingly.

We who live in those pleasant homes built while basements were still basements, however, must perform a few feats of modern magic to transform that dejected, below-stairs stepchild into a happy member of the family.

So let's don overalls, clean out the accumulated discard of years, and start from t' e beginning.

If the basement is inclined to dampness this condition must be remedied before another step is taken, and it is best to consult a mason on the most satisfactory method of doing so.

Assured of a dry room, the next step is to consider the heating plant, for only with one of the modern boilers does the basement become presentable enough for public appearance. If the furnace is efficient though not comely, give it a room of its own, building walls of fireproof wallboard to enclose it. Bulky air conditioning apparatus, too, will probably require its own "weather room."

If It is Streamlined

But if you succumb to the charms of a stream-lined or cabinet boiler, make it part of your room.

There is always the problem of pipes to consider, but pipes can be disguised in various clever ways. They can in many cases be enameled, or encased as built-up beams and finished in light-colored paint. Or a false ceiling may be constructed beneath them if the basement is deep enough.

One possessor of copper pipes delights in their brightness and keeps them polished and shining. Uninsulated, they serve to heat the basement, and also provide the keynote for color scheme and decoration.

If pipes are covered, you will want a radiator or so, in the ceiling or elsewhere, to supplement the warmth radiated from the boiler.

We know of one owner of a modern oil boiler who concealed the piping behind the boiler by means of two corrugated sheet metal screens. These wings give a striking touch to the boiler which is good looking in itself, and provide a point of interest in the room.

This question of pipes behind or above the boiler, by the way, may soon be solved by boiler manufacturers themselves by encasing the pipes in a rear extension of the boiler and running them up behind false partitions. The smokepipe has already been so concealed.

The Walls

But to return to the background of our basement room. For warmth and coziness we will want to cover our stone or concrete walls, leaving access to water and gas meters. Let us use insulating wallboard for this. One attractive and suitable board comes in planks of equal or random width. These planks could be used, if preferred, as a wainscot, with unbroken sheets of insulating board for the remainder of the wall surface. Ceilings, too, can be made of wallboard—perhaps in a tile design. Floors of tile, composition or boards may be laid over the concrete.

Basement lights should be the enclosed type, set close to the ceiling to spread a shadowless light evenly over the ping-pong players or other table games. And simple sidelights will give a note of warmth and cheer.

When selecting lights and other decorative effects, make your basement dashing, rustic or sportive as you like. But remember that it is a basement. Never emulate the more formal or dainty accessories upstairs.

Perhaps there is space to cut another window or so, for sunlight. Casement windows replacing the usual basement type are charming and do not interfere with the brief sash curtains you will hang. Screens, too, become essential, for this is to be an all-year room. Deliciously cool it is for summer gatherings.

Was That the Coal Bin?

You will want to partition off the laundry and perhaps a storage space. If you use coal, the coal bin will probably need bringing up to date. If your heating is by gas or oil, and you still have a coal bin, either tear it out or build it up into a snug little study or office of your own—or a den for your boy. How about it?

Whatever the family hobbies, provision for them can be built into this basement room. If it's photography—let us have a dark room under the stairs. For carpentry—a work bench along the wall, with its own good light above. For stamps or other collections—cupboards and drawers and a generous table hinged to fold down out of the way.

If the basement is to be used for a game room, you will want closets and shelves for holding paraphernalia. These can be made of hard wallboard and recessed into the new wall. Built-in benches will be handy for the onlookers.

A lavatory and shower room over in one corner would not only be welcome after a fast game of deck tennis—it would save many a dusty footstep upstairs when the children come in from a hard Saturday morning of play.

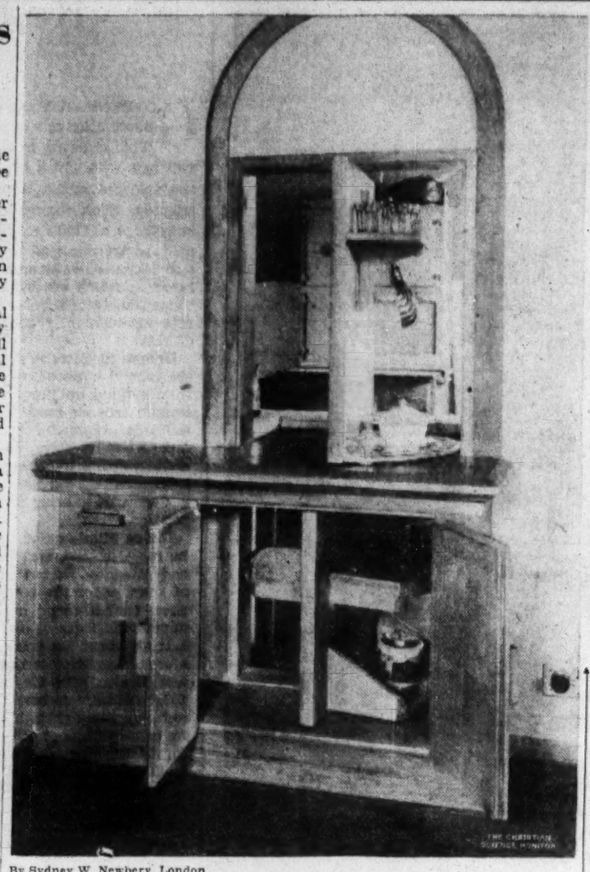
If you are given to late informal suppers or impromptu meals, a tiny kitchenette with its own sink, small electric refrigerator and infinitesimal stove will be great fun and leave the upper kitchen unravaged. Be sure to provide cupboard space for dishes and a small stock of canned goods and staples.

If a fireplace can be managed in the basement, your reputation as a host is made. Nothing could be grander for beefsteak suppers in winter and in rainy summer weather. And if your house is fortunate enough to be built upon a backward running slope, you will of course provide a door or French windows opening upon a small stone terrace, for twilight summer suppers or moonlight indoor-outdoor parties.

The color of your boiler will determine the decorative plan. A warm red cabinet boiler combines well with cream walls and ceiling accented by dark blue shelves and trim. A gray boiler provides the right note for a scheme of yellow, silver and bright blue. Green in a boiler will unite well with aluminum decorations having some bright contrasting notes. And don't forget the cellar stairs when you paint.

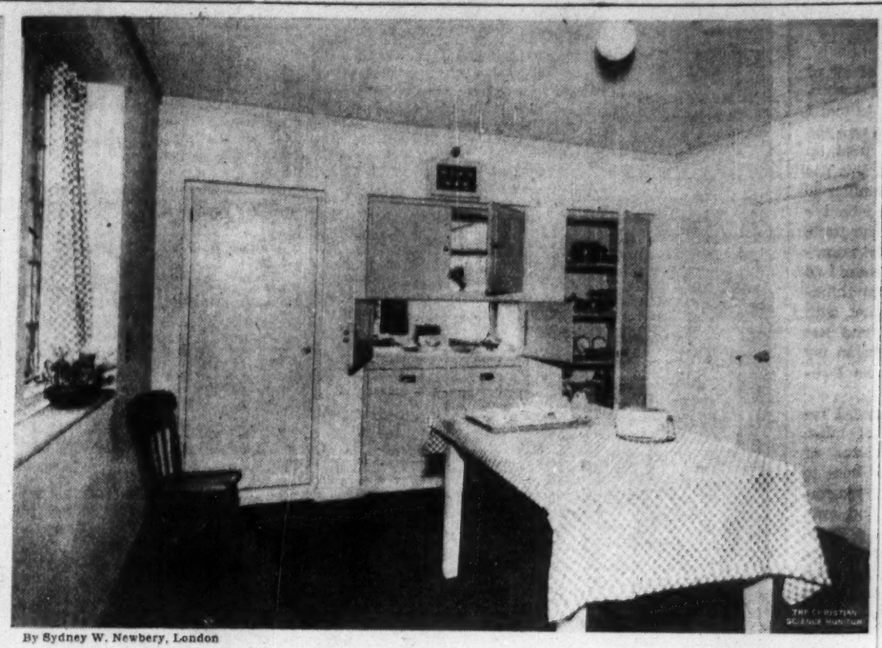
Basements can be the best part of the house—for fun, for good study or for relaxation. They take a great load off the rooms upstairs!

CATHERINE WOOLLEY



By Sydney W. Newbery, London

Unusual Type of Service Hatch Fitted With Revolving Panels.



By Sydney W. Newbery, London

Combined Service Hatch and Dresser Fitment in a Modern House by G. Alan Fortescue, A. R. I. B. A.

Service Hatch for Efficiency

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN MODERN houses an immense amount of time and energy is saved to the housewife by the architect placing the dining room and kitchen side by side, with a doorway and perhaps a small vestibule between the two rooms and an intercommunicating service hatch in the dividing wall.

At one time the great objection to a service hatch used to be that it enabled the odors of cooking to penetrate from the kitchen to the dining room, and it also made it possible for anything said in one room to be overheard in the other. In some instances it was even possible for an inquisitive person to look through the hatchway. In fact, the hatch was such a menace to one's legitimate privacy that many people not only went without one altogether but actually preferred the dining-room to be situated at a little distance from the kitchen.

All these objections have, however, been completely overcome by the modern types of hatch which are not only completely odorproof and soundproof, but also so skillfully insulated that if hot meats are placed in the hatch and the doors fastened, the contents may be left for as long as 20 minutes in the knowledge that they will keep their temperature.

For Efficiency

No housewife who is determined that the household routine shall be done as efficiently and expeditiously as possible should be contented with a home in which the service hatch is lacking. With by far the greater majority of modern houses, a hatch is included among the fitments when the house is built, but if this feature has been omitted, the deficiency should be remedied without delay. If the kitchen and dining room are side by side, the hatch can be installed by any local builder in about two hours or so, and the result will be immensely to simplify the laying and clearing of the dinner table and the service of meals.

To be really ideal, however, the fitment should include, in addition to the hatch itself, a series of drawers and cupboards forming part of a dresser and accessible, like the hatch, from both sides of the wall. The drawers will be for cutlery and table linen, and the cupboards, which, of course, must include shelves, will be for chinaware and glass. The hatch is then able to fulfill a double use. In addition to passing the various courses through it from kitchen to dining room, used plates and cutlery can be sent back from dining room to kitchen. Then, after washing up, cutlery, china and table linen can be put away on the kitchen side of the dresser and when required a second time for use, they can be brought out again from the dining-room side of the fitment.

A rather unusual hatch which was specially designed for a modern house recently consisted of a panel which revolved on a central pivot. On one side, this panel was fitted with a perforated aluminum plate on which the principal hot dishes are stood in readiness for the meal. When turned toward the kitchen side of the hatchway this perforated plate is directly above an electric hot plate, which will keep things warm for an indefinite period; and when turned round so that the fitment is on the dining-room side the meat is in just the right position for carving on a built-in side table. This side table, which is designed as a part of the same fitment, also has a cupboard beneath it which includes a second revolving panel with shelves on one side of the panel. This arrangement enables the cupboard to be stocked with biscuits or sandwiches from the kitchen, and the necessity of passing to and fro between the two rooms is practically nonexistent.

Adaptations

The hatchway idea is also capable of adaptation to other uses. In another modern house built recently there was a hatch between the dining room and sitting room in addition to the one communicating with the kitchen. This was to enable the mistress of the house to mix soft drinks in the dining room and then hand them through the wall to guests in the sitting room.

A cupboard which is accessible from both sides of the wall is also a good place to keep the telephone, for the instrument can be answered quickly and easily no matter which room one happens to be in. This idea can be adapted to either living rooms or bedrooms, or it could be installed between the bedroom and the dressing room. It will be found almost invariably of real practical convenience.

Some Houses Do Object

Don't Like Their Sites—Safer to Ask Them First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manhattan, Kan.

A HILL will not obligingly flatten out to form a proper, picturesque setting for a low adobe house; neither will a plain rise up to make an adequate base for a hill-top styled house. So, it is left to the American home builder to adapt his house to the land chosen for its site.

Here are a few points on suiting the house plan to the site, offered through the aid of H. E. Wichers, small house architect at Kansas State College, and collaborating architect in the recent rural housing survey by the national government.

"Each plot of ground has its own pecularities, its individuality," says Mr. Wichers. "In order to build a successful home on any piece of land we must not only recognize that the site is individual, but we must design the building so that the combination of site and home will be harmonious and beautiful. The result must look like a home."

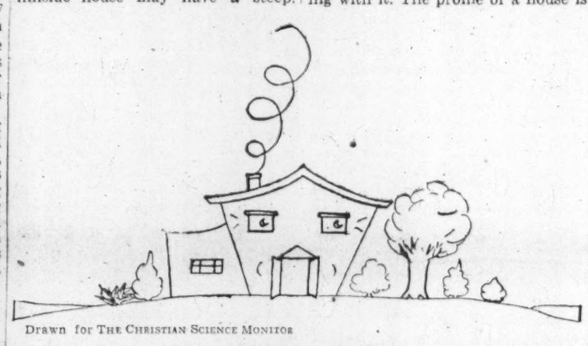
"As the chosen plot of ground is definite and cannot be easily altered, familiarity with it is necessary. It is a good plan to visualize the setting in its connection with the house, and actually mark out on the ground the arrangement of the house. This may present the possibilities of building better than pencil and paper can."

Choosing the Plot

Mr. Wichers points out that certain types of houses have already been developed to conform roughly to the general characteristics of different environments, but to say dogmatically that a hillside house is only "thus and so" is wrong, because hills, too, vary—from rough to smooth, from wooded to bare. After classifying a plot as to general type, the builder must study its individualities and peculiarities for any character that he may wish to give the house.

It would be inappropriate to place on a Kansas prairie, where the shrubs are short and the trees are few, a home having the strong vertical lines that would fit nicely against a background of tall trees. Instead, we want a house with strong horizontal lines.

Houses of irregular outline would fit a heavy foliage background. The hillside house may have a steep, slanting roof line for a high hill, or a slight slope to the roof for a low hill. To top a hill, we need a house of irregular sky line.

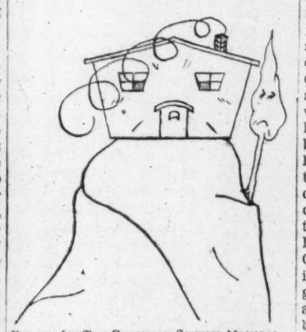


Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Contented With Its Flat Setting.

The Right Profile

"Whichever style is chosen," says Mr. Wichers, "the profile of the building should recall in some manner the profile of the background, accentuating it, possibly contrasting with it, but nevertheless, harmonizing with it. The profile of a house is probably, for any given location, the most important single factor. Although the house may be well planned and well built with good materials, yet if the profile is wrong, it will not fit its site."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

When a Plains-Loving House Goes Up in the Air.

The commonly used types of architecture for American homes are the Colonial, the English, the Spanish, and the French. Of these four styles, Mr. Wichers suggests the use of the English house on a slow rise of groun The horizontal roof line and the English curved retaining wall connected to the front of the house, will recall the profile of the background. The French type of house adapts itself easily to a hilltop without having a look of insecurity. Its steep roof follows the line of the hill to a point. Spanish architecture should appear where the land is flat and rather bare. The Colonial house can be used on rolling ground where there is a background of heavy foliage. This type, according to Mr. Wichers, is chosen by many Americans because it is their heritage and because its line is not too vertical for most American backgrounds.

These types, Mr. Wichers reminds us, can sometimes be made to fit other surroundings with careful adjustments, but for the average home builder, it is wiser to choose the correct style so that expensive adjustments will be unnecessary.

MARJORIE SHELLENBERGER

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Flat Ground Hurts Its Vanity.

Hobbies and Hints

Loveliness of an English Lane—With a Detour or Two

England

Dear Friends:

I have shared my garden and my porch with the hobby readers and now I should like to tell you about the lane.

The lane begins at the back of the cottage and it winds around the hillside, on and on. It is toward the twilight hour that I love to wander along this lane, for the last rays of the sun pour onto it. All the view is toward the west. The east is blotted out by the steeply rising hillside. A slope too steep to attract the cattle which graze in such numbers on the common at the top. It is worth the effort of clambering about these steep slopes to find the various orchids which bloom there in their season. Early purple orchid, spotted orchid, pyramid orchid, bee orchid—all will reward the one who seeks.

The ground falls steeply to the west, villages and hamlets nestle on the lower slopes. At the bottom, the busy high road runs through the valley. Gazing down, one sees two large mills, both of which work day and night. One is a piano works; the other manufactures material of which countless thousands of buttons are made, as well as umbrella handles and many other things. I often look out the last thing to see the bright lights of this factory and feel glad to think what a lot of homes are supported by this work.

I meant, when I began, to keep to the lane itself and what I find there. I look up now and see a large jar of hazel catkins in full bloom, standing in the corner of my room. These were brought in from the hedges of the lane about two weeks ago. Then, tight, hard buds; but now with the warmth of the room, hanging loose and graceful and full of pollen. The little larch copse butting on to the lane will supply many an armful of twigs for lighting the fire. The southwest storms which sweep the hill-side, break off all the dead branches. How lovely the new green of the larches will be in the spring!

The old stone walks are bright with moss. I brought some in last week to cover the earth of my pots of hyacinth and crocus.

Spring flowers will abound along my lane, scented white violets, primroses and many others. In the autumn there are the blackberries, so easy to bring in a saucer full to add interest to the evening meal with cream and sugar.

Then there are the birds. So many blackbirds show they chatter before going to roost! Tits and finches and starlings. What games the starlings have, flying in formation, others resting on some leafless tree, and looking against the sky, like leaves themselves. (Mrs.) W. N. N.

New Use for a Trellis

Kansas

Dear Friends:

Our house was built about 40 years ago, when every house had to have at least one very large window of a single sheet of plate glass, or one large sheet of plate glass with a narrow stained glass window at the top.

For years I have wished that I could have the large window in our house changed, but there never seemed to be enough money to do it. Besides—my husband likes it!

Last summer I conceived the idea of putting a trellis outside, about two feet from the wall, and planted a quick growing, but not heavy, vine on it. The effect is most attractive. From the inside the window looks almost as though it were made of small panes of glass, and that bleak, unbroken appearance has been banished. All my friends admire it.

I thought this suggestion might help others to solve the problem of how to make a house look more modern without the expense of remodeling. The cost of the trellis is small.

(Mrs.) M. F. C.

A Chain of Friendships

Germany

Dear Editor:

You may be interested to know that a small letter called a "Daisy Chain of Friendships" brought about a valued correspondence and an exchange of seeds between its American author and Mrs. L. B. W. of Sydney, Australia. This correspondence is being extended to include other persons. It would be interesting to hear if other like-minded persons have been brought together through the garden page.

(Mrs.) M. H.

A Few Notes From the Bush

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensland

My garden is a fairly large one, five acres of bananas. On it is a shack made out of rough planks split with ax and wedges. Australian woods are mostly hardwoods, therefore wedges and maul are used.

In front of the shack are growing tomatoes, lettuce, watermelons, pumpkins and a very few jonquils which were bitten off by cows that broke through the fence while I was away in Brisbane and Sydney.

Across the gully, where water rushes in very rainy weather, are carrots, a few paw-paw and apple trees, turnips, cabbages and passion fruit. Yesterday I saw a young cucumber vine starting from seed left last season.

In the roof of the shack a pair of swallows are mating. (It is summer in Australia.) About dusk they dart up and down the gully enjoying a swift flight before retiring to the nest. Some mornings I watch them preening their wings, eyeing me with a friendly eye, hoping I will not do too much hammering about the shack, which is being built piecemeal. Whenever a post is erected, the kookaburra, or laughing jackass, immediately makes a perch of it, seeming to think it has been erected for his convenience. There are several of these birds in the gully, and they often break out into loud laughter—at some of my antics, I assume. Occasionally a satin bird is seen with his retinue. A pair of black cockatoos fly across. A hawk hovers in the sky, and about 8:40 a. m., that larger bird, the monoplane, sometimes crosses the gully. It flies daily, except Sunday, from Brisbane to Sydney; but takes a little different route according to the weather, so I am given to understand. The butcher bird is a most welcome guest to most of us; it has a very beautiful and clear whistle or song, the notes of which I answer, trying to imitate, and do often receive an answer.

There is evidence that the goanna visits, for if there is any food left about, it is gone by morning. Sometimes in the early hours of morning a rustling is heard; but as it takes time to strike a light, whatever it is has disappeared. The goanna is a great scavenger, eating whatever scraps may be left about. He is quick in a heavy, waddling way.

There are also signs of wallaby, although none have been seen about the farm. The wallaby is most active about dusk and toward dawn; it will start at the edge of a patch of beans and eat them on a face. Soap, heated and mixed with water, and sprayed around the fringe of the beans, was found to be a most effective preventative. Now and then a harmless carpet snake is seen. The carpet snake is fond of mice, and some people allow them in the barn and shack.

PETER ANDERBERG

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

On a Hilltop of Happiness.

Catalogue Browsings

El Dorado

Among the new chrysanthemums this year is El Dorado, a lovely annual single. It is a rich golden yellow with a contrasting dark center. The growers say it lasts well as a cut flower. Certainly it makes a delightful addition to a summer bouquet.

Courtesy of Germain's

El Dorado, New Single Chrysanthemum.

Bags of Nuts for Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bournemouth, Eng.

During late autumn, winter and spring small shy birds can be attracted near the house by hanging out nuts for them.

Make bags of net of about ¼ inch mesh, old curtains can be used, but if the material is thin and worn it should be used double, or net them of fine string. The bags can be of any shape or size, but those of about 6 inches square hold a good quantity of nuts. Fill the bags with shelled peanuts, Barcelonas, almonds and brazils, close to the side of the bag and hang it up within sight of the windows of nursery or living-rooms about five or six feet from the ground. If there is no tree conveniently near the house, a pole can be put up with a crosspiece nailed to it, from which bags of nuts can be hung. The bags must hang quite clear of the trunk or of the branches so that the birds can only get at the nuts by clinging to the net. As the weather becomes colder, birds become bolder and will even come to a nut bag hung close to a window.

Sandpaper With Grain

When preparing to varnish, always sandpaper with the grain of the wood, using No. ½ sandpaper at the start and finishing off with No. 0. For turned surfaces, such as table legs, chair legs and spindles, steel wool is best.

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A special group of hotel, resort and travel advertisements appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Navy Asks Big Fund for Defense

One-Man NRA Rises in Favor

U.S. Names Consul to Ethiopia

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Plans for organization and continuance of NRA, the $4,000,000,000 work-relief plan and other new or revised frameworks which must soon be erected, were outstanding here today.

But the tense wait for a Supreme Court decision on the gold clause was still the constant preoccupation of most observers. There was no precise indication of when the decision might come—if, indeed, it is really imminent.

In the vacuum of waiting, many a pretty tale has blossomed. One—based on nothing more than guess work—is that one or more of the judges feels himself disqualified from making a decision because he personally may hold bonds containing the gold clause. It is fundamental of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence that no judge should sit on a case in which his own interests—particularly pecuniary interests—are involved. Withdrawal from cases is frequently happening in lower courts.

And, ask the Washington tongues, why shouldn't this happen in the Supreme Court? Where else would a justice put his money than in bonds containing the clause, little fancying that one day he would have to pass on the gold clause itself.

With this as a base, there are multiple schools of guessers. Some say that one judge has deemed himself disqualified, thereby creating a four-to-four deadlock of the justices! Others venture that more than one have withdrawn, and that no quorum prevails! Perhaps only one non-gold-bond-holding judge is left! Such are the fruits of tense waiting for real news.

* * *

The Navy's Turn: The Army's request for $405,000,000 out of the $4,000,000,000 public works fund, filed formally yesterday by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, was joined today by a new Navy request for $38,000,000. This is in addition to the $278,000,000 allotted the Navy under previous PWA authorizations. And it is quite apart from the regular national defense budgets of war and navy departments which this year are at a peace-time high.

Since naval building is already amply taken care of in the previous authorizations—adequately equipped navy yards are already reported to have their hands full with present building orders—the new requests are to cover general naval defense construction, not ships.

For example, $15,000,000 would be used to build the Hawaiian Islands into a great air and naval defense fortress. This co-ordinates with the army program already before Congress for expenditure of $20,000,000, chiefly in the Pacific, and principally in the Hawaiian Islands.

In addition, the navy wishes $10,000,000 for a floating drydock at Pearl Harbor, Philippine Islands, and $1,000,000 for improving the fleet air base at Pearl Harbor. New radio facilities from Alaska to Panama and new submarine base constructions are also called for.

Although no shipbuilding is provided, consideration modernizations and strengthenings are contemplated, with $6,110,000 allocated for armor, armament and ammunition additions. Together with this, a personnel bill would increase officers of the line from 5499 to 6531, and enlisted personnel from 82,500 to 93,500.

* * *

One-Man NRA: In considering necessary changes in the NRA, President Roosevelt is represented as having decided definitely to accept Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's advice and put it again under the supreme control of one single individual when it is renewed on June 16.

Multiplication of authority in the NRA was decided upon after General Johnson's departure last summer in order to avoid the exercise of too much power by one individual and to share the burden of work which was enormous, particularly in early NRA days.

The President, however, reached that decision against the advice of the departing NRA chief who told him that a board could never function satisfactorily because of the conflict of economic interest. He insisted that there must be one individual who could make final decision beyond which there would be no appeal.

After some six months' experiment with the board the General's advice is beginning to sound like inevitable logic to the Administration planners. It is virtually agreed that the members of the present board will stay on only until June 15, which will mark the end of the temporary NRA. After that an effort will be made to at least lay the groundwork for a permanent organization. In all probability one man will head it, with a mixed advisory board under him. Who that man will be has not yet been considered. It will not be General Johnson. Nor is it likely to be any of the members of the present NIRB.

* * *

U. S. Eyes on Abyssinia: Washington's intention to keep itself fully informed of developments in Abyssinia was plainly indicated today in the appointment of George C. Hanson as Consul General and chargé d'affaires at Addis Abeba. It is here that the current dispute between Italy and Ethiopia centers; here one of the most important and delicate single-handed and isolated diplomatic posts in the world network.

Mr. Hanson was until last week Consul General at Moscow, on leave of absence in Washington, but following the breakdown of trade and debt negotiations between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A., the Consulate General in the Soviet capital was abolished. Mr. Hanson has been on the firing line before. He was American Consul General at Harbin during the Sino-Japanese fighting during 1931-32. Before that he was closely connected with Siberian and Far Eastern affairs for many years. He is expected to leave for his new post with little delay.

* * *

D. A. R. and Mrs. Roosevelt: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today announced that she has declined an invitation of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to address its April convention. Last year she talked on peace to the D. A. R., but this year she said she is "tremendously busy" and that she will receive the delegates at the White House, but "spare" them a speech.

The excuse that Mrs. Roosevelt is "tremendously busy" amuses Washington friends who know her ability to fit together all sorts of engagements, and it is assumed that her refusal to address the D. A. R. is based on personal grounds.

It is recalled that Mrs. Roosevelt had frequently been under fire from sources close to the D. A. R. and from others who have compiled "black lists" of leading Americans whose activities were said to be subversive. Indeed it is generally believed that Mrs. Roosevelt was actually under D. A. R. disapproval for many years and that her present decision is not unconnected with this fact.

* * *

Astronomical Changes: A new star in the New Deal firmament of celebrities was forecast by the experts today. They pointed to Maj. George Berry, at present one of the numerous individuals of lesser magnitude in that constellation—he holds a division administrator's title—and predicted a meteoric rise to the rarified atmosphere of key men in the Administration.

Picked for him is the role of coordinator over the $4,880,000,000 work-relief program which is now undergoing a perilous journey through Congress, but will undoubtedly emerge eventually in reasonable undamaged shape.

The White House officially denies the report, in fact it denies that it has even been decided to put a coordinator over the new works program. But the fact is that Congress won't have Mr. Ickes administer it. And many influential individuals in the Administration would not want to see it turned over to Harry L. Hopkins.

Hence a new star post and a new star in the post is indicated by the logic of the situation.

That Major Berry has been considered is known. Others have also. One thing is certain. Whoever gets the new post is certain to attract the New Deal spotlight during the coming season.

Australia Warned Against 'Dumping' Goods in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—In a speech at Hobart the British under secretary for Dominion Affairs, Malcolm MacDonald, son of the British Prime Minister, indicated that Australia will not be allowed to dump its goods into Britain unless compensating advantages are given to the "Old Country."

Mr. MacDonald also referred to Australia's vacant spaces and said there were foreign countries that were watching the position. Although the time was not perhaps exactly ripe for migration Britain looked to Australia to absorb some of its surplus population.

Mr. MacDonald spoke very guardedly. But the conclusion reached by listeners is that a re-orientation of Australian policy is necessary.

American Sailors Brave Sea To Save Japanese Ship's Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Another saga of the sea was written when, on a certain day, in mid-January, the liner President Grant, 150 miles west of Vancouver Island, approached the sinking Japanese freighter Hokuman after a run that at first amounted to a change of course of 20 degrees north and full steam ahead, and, later, in response to a second SOS call, telling of a sinking ship, took on the form of an 80-mile race.

Into a sea whose waves were running 40 feet high, Ed Geddes of Tacoma, second officer of the President Grant, launched a whaleboat manned by five sailors, chosen from the crew, all of whom wanted to go, and started for the Hokuman. The whaleboat was dashed about like a cork, but after 25 minutes of dangerous navigating, it reached the doomed ship, which was then listing to 45 degrees, while the crew hung to the railings, part of the time up to their armpits in water.

Mr. Geddes's boat was followed by one other, similarly manned. As they approached the Japanese ship, the latter launched a lifeboat, which was immediately dashed to pieces. The whaleboats took off the crew from the ship's ladder, while the freighter itself loomed above them, listing so badly that no one knew what moment she would go down and carry all hands with her, including the Americans.

"The crew of the Japanese ship," explained Mr. Geddes, "climbed down the ladder on the high side of the hulk and waited for the swell to bring the lifeboat up to the bottom of the ladder. Then they dropped. This method was repeated 45 times, once for each man.

"I saw the captain and his first and second officers on the bridge. They looked as though they were standing on a steep roof, hanging onto the rail so they would not slide into the sea."

When the Japanese captain saw that his crew was safe in the lifeboats, he grabbed his whistle cord and tied it down. The whistle moaned over the noise of the sea, and so continued until the steam was exhausted from the cooling boilers below, and the sea claimed its own.

The American lifeboats could not be got back on board and so their commanders ordered them scuttled and sunk.

The President Grant, on her way to Tacoma, stopped at Victoria and left the Japanese there.

River Shipping Coming Back

Shipping is rapidly coming back to the Cumberland River in Tennessee, 40 barge lines having decided to ply the stream regularly.

Churches Start Week of Exchange To Help Interracial Understanding

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Meetings, pulpit exchanges, radio programs and other events emphasizing interracial understanding and good will feature programs in the thirteenth annual observance of "race relations week," sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America this week. The observances began yesterday, which was called race relations Sunday, and were nationwide.

There were 50 pulpit exchanges between white and Negro Protestant churches in Chicago yesterday, and in Madison, N. J., a union service of all the churches was held last night, with Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches as the chief speaker; in Fort Worth, Texas, Negro ministers were the guests of the white ministerial alliance, and in Fort Wayne, Ind., there was a mass meeting in the city's largest auditorium. In New York City and Brooklyn there were pulpit exchanges and special services arranged by the church federations of Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs.

In Colorado, Gov. Edward C. Johnson has officially set apart the week "for consideration of interracial relations" and in Chicago, Mayor Edward J. Kelly has officially designated it as "race relations week" for "the promotion of better understanding among various racial groups."

This week 41 radio stations, including many in the South, will radiocast special services prepared by the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

In promoting this day each year, the federal council believes that the occasion "offers unique opportunity for church people of all creeds and races to come together."

British Save Nine of Parker's Crew But Seth Sticks and Waits for Tow

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Nine of the 13 sailors who set out for an adventure cruise on the schooner Seth Parker were aboard the British Cruiser Australia today after their rescue in the South Seas.

Phillips Lord, the radio impresario-skipper, whose trouble calls once before had brought the warship to the schooner's side, and four others still were aboard the round-the-world adventure ship, apparently awaiting a "hitch-hike" tow from an American naval vessel, expected Thursday.

The Australia, with the Duke of Gloucester aboard, stood by in what radio men here took to be "stony silence," while Mr. Lord continued to send out the messages that have distinguished his appearances on the air since he first reported his ship in trouble because of heavy seas.

In a message to the Australia he said the Duke, the third son of the King of England, probably would be after him "with a shotgun."

He wirelessed to the Associated Press (collect) a message describing how he was staying with the ship, in best maritime tradition, and that four other crew men had refused to leave him.

Mr. Lord, known to American radio listeners as "Seth Parker," embarked on the now-celebrated cruise in 1933 to satisfy his publicly announced craving for adventure.

Radiomarine here picked up a message that the Australia had advised the Parker she would stand by until the American navy boat arrived from Samoa, 800 miles away.

Early Sunday the Australia answered previous trouble calls from the Seth Parker but expressed "considerable astonishment" when it found nothing wrong and sailed off when Mr. Lord said he did not need help then.

Several hours later, the SOS went out and the Australia headed back to the rescue.

In his messages after the S O S, Lord explained his apprehension for "young collegers" in the crew prompted him to send the distress call.

As the Australia marked time, Lord sent it this note of gratitude, Navy Radio here reported:

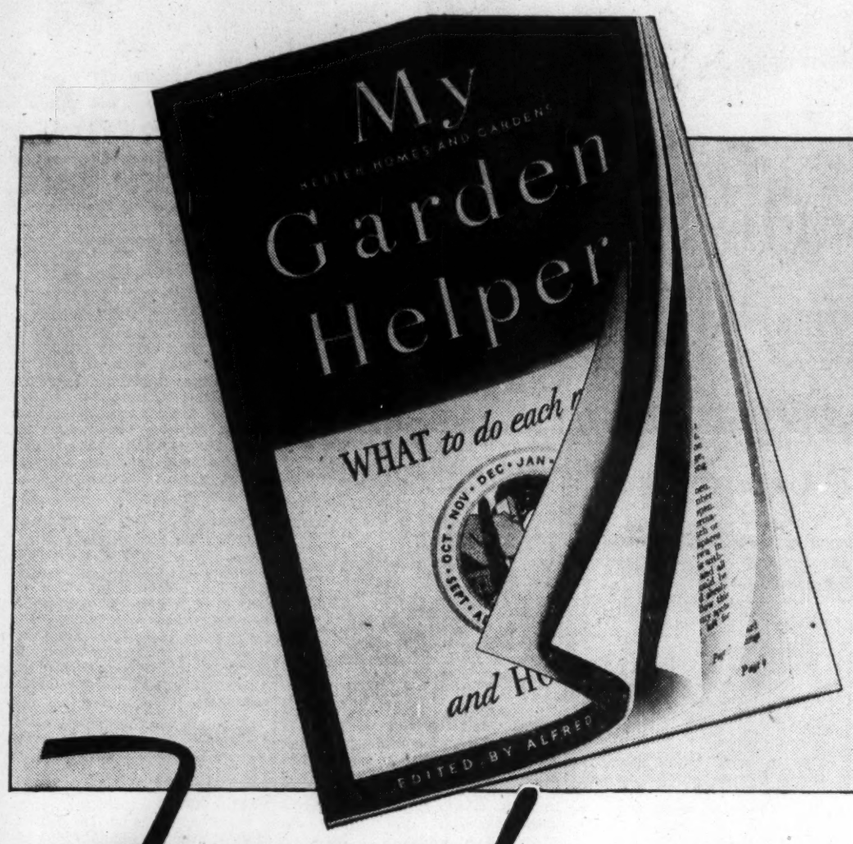
"You have already put us into an obligation we can never repay, and besides that if you do not get to your destination the Duke of Gloucester will be hunting for me with a shotgun the rest of his life.

Captain Lord repeatedly mentioned to the Australia has desire for a tow, but apparently met with but slight response.

Before the Australia arrived, Captain Lord reported the weather abating. Earlier, residents of the Cook Islands, southwest of the Society group and east of Samoa, reported the worst hurricane of years.

16 Billion in Real Estate

NEW YORK, Feb. 11 (AP)—The net value of New York City real estate is only $16,649,771,199 for taxation purposes, or about $500,000,000 less than last year, William Stanly Miller, president of the Board of Taxes and Assessment, said yesterday.



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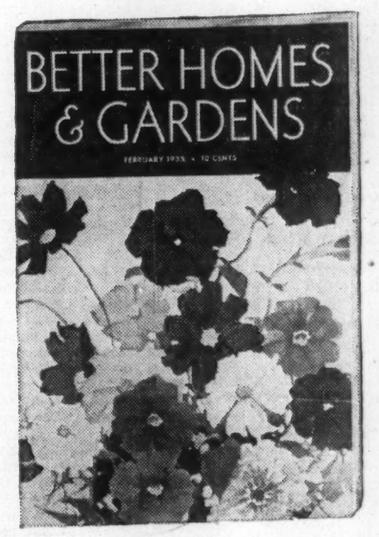

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Features in February

"Wisteria—the Favorite of Vines" . . . "The Poets Made My Garden" . . . "How to Begin a Garden in February" . . . "Uncommon Hedges" . . . "Give Me a Man Cook Every Time" . . . "Cooks' Round Table of Endorsed Recipes" . . . "Grant Wood's Favorite Recipe" . . . "What! Borders Again?" . . . "I Like to Be in Hot Water" . . . "Enter the $5000 Better Homes Contest" . . . "Modern Pieces You Can Crochet" . . . "This Is the Way We Wash Our Clothes" . . . and other regular departments which for many readers make this their favorite magazine.

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Progress In Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

A Brief for Private Schools

Hard Hit of Recent Years but Doing Sound Work

Home and School Round Table

By Millicent J. Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days of depleted budgets and a lopping off of extras, education has among its Unsung Heroes one which in my opinion has had sparing enough praise for its amazing vigor and consistent idealism. I refer to the Private School. I am in close enough touch with these schools to be roused with admiration, again and again, at the way they have carried on during the past five years.

"Why shouldn't they?" someone asks. "They make money for their owners, and plenty of it when times are good." That is the general impression. In point of fact, however, it is a misconception. While I cannot quote figures, I am convinced that the general public would be surprised to learn how large a percent of the private schools in the United States are non-profit organizations, and how many more of them just about break even, even in less lean years. On the other hand, they have managed to keep going (some have closed) and the story of their hanging on is one of loyalty to their ideals of education, and of gratitude to parents who, in years of plenty, were in turn their consistent supporters.

This story, in its individualizations, is one shot through with real sacrifices on the part of its schools. I heard of one school where the teachers, with salaries already, perforce, reduced, clubbed together to make up scholarship funds for older children whose parents could not meet all of the tuition. At another school where salary cuts had had to be made, as soon as times grew better a fund was started by the heads of the school for the purpose of refunding to the teachers, as soon as safe, a generous share of the amount lost by them through the unavoidable cuts. Children have been carried for nothing or for whatever the parents could pay. Tuitions have been lowered, that the school might better serve its community or its parent group. One director told of a girl, the daughter of a wealthy business executive, who had been at her school for three years. The fourth year the father had no money and had to take his daughter out of school. The school, however, carried her along and graduated her. Her father considers it a loan and hopes to pay it back some day. Yet this school is only doing what many others have done. These things, I feel, have not been told widely enough.

Public School Has Sure Place

Americans are proud of their public school ideal, and rightly. It is one of the most thrilling aspects of the American Dream. I have found it good to contemplate this ideal, to learn more of its manifestations, to support progress in its realization. But I feel, too, that it is not contrary to this ideal to be proud, also, of the private school ideal. A democracy demands educational opportunity for all. It demands a socialization of education, state schools, financially supported by all. It is right, in order to insure that all children have these opportunities, to make school attendance obligatory. It is right, too, that parents who have educational vision, should have at heart the welfare of the public schools—and more private school parents might be aware of this.

But none of these "rights" encroach upon the individual parents' privilege of sending their children to private schools. If in so doing, they withdrew their support from public schools, that would be another matter. But the private schools exist in addition to and beyond the realms of the public schools. Furthermore, it might be noted, the private school relieves the already overcrowded public school of many burdens, not the least of these being the numbers of children they educate.

I know of small suburban communities of homogeneous populations, where the advantages of the private school can be preserved in the public school, and where, as a consequence, the public schools meet every need. This seems, however, impossible in larger and mixed communities. I know, too, of private schools founded with the aim that a cross-section of the community shall be taught together there. Scholarships in these schools are granted to children of workmen whose social traditions ordinarily would leave private schooling out of the picture. These schools, private in ideal, seek to include obvious democratic advantages found in the public schools of their locality without the disadvantages of large classes.

Individual Needs

Certain it is that some children are far better for being taught in small groups. The shy sensitive child needs individual attention and an expression of affection and encouragement that finds its more natural setting in informal groups. The child who is particularly benefited by association with older men and women, finds genuine friendships awaiting him in the faculties of private schools. Pick up a private school annual and enjoy these friendships, in picture, comment, and joke column. The small groups, even in large private schools, together with the varied activities, encourage the discovery of individual talent and reveal ways of interesting the child in his school work. Some children owe to their boarding school, with its regular hours, its supervised study periods, and its room inspection, a standard of daily achievement that stays with them the rest of their lives. Any of us, too, who have prepared boys and girls for college entrance, especially for the best known women's colleges in the east, appreciate the flexibility of the private school curriculum in putting candidates through the course of sprouts they need, where the competition for space in the freshman class is so keen.

Sometimes, too, there are home conditions that make it wise to send the child away. I know of one child that was sent to boarding school because she dominated her twin. The gentler child, needing uninterrupted home environment and a closer companionship with her parents, learned thereby to stand on her feet. The other twin needed wider social experience. Sometimes parents, no matter how ready to do so, do not find the key to their child's heart, and separation and a new environment for the boy is a first step toward discovery. Sometimes the "crowd" the boy or girl goes with becomes too speedy, and a separation, with attention to building up higher standards and richer interests, seems the best solution. Often, a broader experience, with all other conditions perfectly normal, seems good.

Country Day Schools

Personally I am deeply interested in the "country day school" development in our private school ideal. The advantages of the child's living at home, together with the long school day in which many of the conditions of real life can be mirrored, seem to me a highly advantageous educational setting. In such a case, well organized parent associations are logical entities in the school program. I feel, in fact, that the country day school which does not pioneer in the field of parent co-operation, is not awake to one of its greatest opportunities in education.

One headmaster I know maintains that a private school which does not make itself a laboratory for educational progress, has no right to exist. This premise is at least thought-provoking, although local conditions might make other reasons for private schools just as valid. Certainly a private school may do a fine piece of work in proving that music and the other arts, the "extras," are not extras—especially in a community where the public schools seem particularly wooden. One point this headmaster makes, however, is ever in need of emphasis. What the private school finds out, or proves to be practical, it should not keep to itself. Parents owe it to the public schools of their community to spread these good ideas. Sometimes, by means of generous co-operation, through social exchange and games, the private school can break down in a community, the false idea that all private schools are snobbish; and can, by example, exert an active influence toward a richer concept of education for the public schools.

Similar to Folk Schools

A new venture in education of a nature similar to that of the Danish folk schools was undertaken this past summer when the Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association conducted summer schools for 800 high school and college age youth. This winter the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation has joined the Indiana association in a program of adult education which compares favorably with the folk education, conducted by the co-operatives of Denmark from which they have drawn their inspiration.

A training course for 196 teachers to supervise courses in general economics, co-operative economics, home beautification, conservation and recreation was given in Indianapolis early in November. Early student enrollment passed 12,000. The courses last 16 weeks. The program is intended primarily for adults beyond school age who are interested in continuing their education. The funds for the initiation of the program were made available by the adult education division of the FERA.

Above—These Public School Children Learned Valuable Lessons in Initiative and Co-operation While Carrying on a Group Project in the Study of Holland. Below—Ready for the Last Act of a Play Which the Children Themselves Wrote. Note in the Background the Frieze Illustrating Dutch Life.

Inflection and Grouping

The Former Gives Variety; the Latter, Emphasis

Short Cuts to Better Speech—15

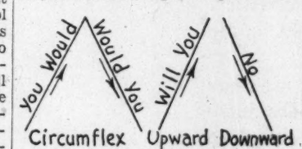
By Carilyn Stevens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS necessary to understand and to be able to distinguish inflections in speech if one is to be an intelligent grouper of phrases. For some, this point seems difficult to master, but anyone can succeed who is willing to be patient and persevering. It is to a great extent a matter of a keen ear.

Inflection applied to speech means the modulation or sliding of the voice during the utterance of a word. There are three main inflections: the upward, the downward, and the circumflex. The upward inflection is anticipatory, that is, it denotes that there is more to follow (apples, oranges, grapes—the thought is not ended). It is also the inflection of courtesy and graciousness (Won't you come in? Please sit down). Too much upward inflection, especially when the voice is constantly curled up without sincerity behind it, makes speech sugary and patronizing. One sometimes hears this fault in misguided people who think they must "talk down" to children—and to others. It is sometimes heard in radio programs which are intended to be very sweet and folksy.

The downward inflection closes the thought, as after "bananas" in the following: (apples, oranges, grapes, and bananas). It gives positiveness and strength to speech. Too much of it, however, makes speech bossy and didactic.



The circumflex inflection, theoretically at least, suggests a double meaning or sarcasm. The witches' scene in "Macbeth" is full of circumflexes. The serpent probably tempted Eve in circumflexes. It is legitimately used (without sinister meaning) in informal conversation, but it is out of place in formal discourse. In Bible reading it is practically never permissible. It gives to this a trivial, insincere, if not worse, effect, and must be intelligently guarded against. And yet it is one of the commonest faults of the untrained reader. It is safe to say that in all reading of nobility inflections should be straight.

Phrases to Practice On

If you feel you cannot readily distinguish inflections, try practicing words and phrases, accompanying them with a wide sweep of the arm, the index finger following an imaginary semicircle in the air. (Upward: "Drip?" "Will you come?" "Is it raining?") (Downward: "Drop." "No." "It is not raining.") (Circumflex: "Oh, ho!" "You would, would you!") Marking with a pencil up and down marks on a paper as you say the words and phrases is another way to fix these inflections in thought and to train the ear. Working with another person on this piece of technic is much easier than practicing alone. Some of the finer inflections are very subtle and can be distinguished only by a very keen ear, so it is well not to argue about this subject. Instead, practice the simpler and more obvious inflections until you are very sure of them, before trying those that are more difficult.

Having worked on these until we have learned to distinguish them, we are ready to apply our knowledge to reading. Probably the most common mistake made by the untrained reader is breaking up his ideas by too many downward inflections. This makes reading jumpy, disconnected, very hard to follow with the thought, and distressing to the ear. Bear in mind that a downward inflection closes the thought wherever it occurs, but a pause does not close the thought, however long it may be. "The love of God" is one idea. The downward inflection should be at the end, therefore, and not before. Try these: "The love of God"; "The counsel of the Lord"; "To all generations." "Consider the lilies." These are all single ideas and should not be broken up by downward inflections.

Study to group words correctly; to pause between groups; to pack closely the words in one group. Draggy, tiresome reading results from word by word reading. "God—spake—and—it—was—done." This is dull. The normal grouping will be, "God—spake—anditwasdone." The last group is exactly the same as a word of four syllables with the accent on the last syllable. Tying up words closely in a group doesn't mean necessarily a fast tempo, but it does mean a close coalition in thought of all words which make up the group.

Pause for Emphasis

A rule that is sometimes given is to pause before a word, for emphasis. This is called the emphatic pause. It is a good thing to know about, but it can be easily overdone. Constantly separating the words in a group in order to gain emphasis is like painting a picture entirely in reds. A little is tremendously effective but if a whole picture is painted in reds, there isn't much effect left. Variety in pauses, in inflections, and in emphasis is as important as variety in tone color. Any one speech effect, if overdone, wearies the listener and loses his attention. I knew of one person who reads aloud, who fell into the habit of always pausing before the last word in a sentence, whether the thought demanded it or not. ("Consider—the lilies; how they—grow"). One might say that he pauses in these two cases for emphasis, but it is very doubtful if anything is gained by breaking up the close groupings demanded by these phrases by a pause for emphasis. More than likely such a pause is the result of a habit of speech and not the result of intelligent thought. Correct and effective grouping demands that intelligent thought never surrender its dominion to any personal habits, mannerisms, or idiosyncrasies of speech.

Another point to remember is that the more normal the grouping, as a whole, the better, as this gives to reading a simplicity and naturalness that make reading not only quickly intelligible but satisfying and delightful to the ear as well. Frills and furbelows that take liberty with normal groupings give to reading an ornate and rococo effect which makes it hard to understand and may even be offensive.

Detouring Thought

Sometimes an earnest and sincere person who is to read aloud makes the discovery of a brand new idea which springs to him out of the printed page. It is such a grand idea that in his enthusiasm he wants to pass it along to his listeners without stopping to consider the effect as a whole. For instance, normal grouping speaks of the "shadow of the tree," "the shadow of the house," and, therefore, of "the shadow of death." I have heard the last phrase given the unusual grouping "the shadow—of death," with the thought closed at "shadow" by the downward inflection. This was done by an earnest person who wanted his audience to be sure to get his point. But what happened? By such an abnormal grouping he attracted the ear and attention of his listeners to such an extent that he started them off on a detour of thought whereby they mentally left the reader to continue his reading to unlistening ears. In other words, the one idea was so startlingly grouped that it entirely side-tracked their attention from the main theme.

This is a great temptation to untrained readers, who are earnestly urged to consider the value of grouping when they are tempted to do stunts with their reading, even if the stunt is quite worthy of itself.

Ask yourself this question when the problem arises: Do I want to divert the thought of my audience from my main theme by centering it on one special point? The effect that one wishes to produce will determine the answer. There are many ways to call attention to an idea (some of which have been discussed in these articles) besides having to rescrt to an abnormal grouping.

[This series of 18 articles is running on Tuesdays.]

Author Known

Dear Friends:

On the Progress in Education page of Tuesday, January 15th under the subject "Softening the 'R' Sound" by Carilyn Stevens, the words "Author unknown" appear after the first poem given under the heading "Verses for Practice."

Several years ago on the Home Forum page of the Monitor this poem was published, giving Josephine Preston Peabody Marks as author. Loving the little poem, I treasured it, and having met the mother and sister of its gifted author, I have always remembered her name in connection with it.

Mrs. W. G. T., St. Louis, Mo.

English Education During Year 1934

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

IN THE last academic year the Board of Education sanctioned the erection of 86 new schools and an increase in the accommodation of 118 others. In the same period great progress was registered in the spheres of handicraft and domestic science instruction, for 91 centers for the teaching of these subjects were approved.

Before the year was half over the reorganization of the English elementary school system passed the midway line, and by the summer holidays more than 50 per cent of the children over 11 years of age were in the reorganized senior schools, which are separated from the infant and junior schools. In these senior schools instruction is provided, which, while not directly vocational, is designed to help the children deal with the kind of experience which they are likely to encounter when the time arrives for them to leave school.

An important progressive step on the social side was taken early in 1934 when the activities of the Milk Marketing Board resulted in a surplus of milk. As long ago as February, 1934, it became possible for school children to receive one third pint of milk a day for a halfpenny, and in November it was announced that this had resulted in a large increase in the consumption of milk.

During the year the National Union of Teachers took an important step which may have considerable influence upon the representation of teachers in Parliament. In certain cases, the union used formerly to support teacher candidates, paying their election expenses, and contributing toward their maintenance if elected. But election involves resignation from school duties, and on leaving Parliament certain former teacher members, unable to regain a foothold in the teaching profession, have had to be given jobs in the offices of the union itself. But the supply of positions in the union is not inexhaustible, and so in future candidates are merely to receive a proportion of their election expenses, while the union refuses to commit itself to anything in the nature of providing a career when Parliament has been left behind.

© Fox Photos, London

Busy on Box Work and Jewelry

Silversmithing is the ambition of some twenty boys, all in their teens, at the laboratory of the Central School of Arts and Crafts, London. Some are apprenticed to silversmiths for part time; others take up the entire course first. They make bowls, jugs, jewelry and teapots out of bronze, silver and metal substitutes.

Obedience Built on Companionship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The mother who said, "I'll govern that child if it takes every piece of candy in the house," doubtless wished for obedience but took the wrong approach to obtain it. Love, intelligence, patience, and persistence are all needed, not spasmodically, but day by day, in order to teach children to mind quickly and without question. The foundation for future right development is well laid when a child who is called from play comes quickly and pleasantly. This obedience becomes a tried stone upon which to build when adolescence begins to display its own particular brand of self-assertion.

As the child enters the intermediate school the outside world begins to press more vigorously and alluringly upon him through the radio, movies, advertising, and new friends. The happy comfortable routine of the home, family customs and relationships begin to be dubbed, "old fashioned." As this attitude starts to develop in the child parents are apt to become resentful and are tempted to rely upon customary disciplinary methods. Discipline can be enforced if it has been developed, but it is often accompanied by repression and concealment along with the usual, "Yes, mother."

There may be times when a command without explanation of any kind is necessary, and when this time comes, the habit of unquestioned obedience is a rock and a blessing. Usually what is most needed is patience and then more patience, with love and companionship. The latter often means going to a movie now and then that does not have much appeal for the adult mind, listening to a crooner and skimming through the books and magazines that interest the intermediate. A first-hand knowledge of what is appealing to the youthful thought is necessary for intelligent companionship in order to offer helpful guidance. What is harmful can be referred to somewhat casually without preaching or undue moralizing and the good emphasized with an exclamation point or two.

This takes time, but the reward will be ample when age 20 remarks to age 14, "Girls your age don't need makeup. Mother knew what she was talking about when she showed me the difference between makeup color and the way your skin looks after you have taken a walk." Or, "You listen to Dad, Dick. Cut out that boy you have been bringing home until he wakes up. Stick with boys who play fair."

Studying Holland—a Project

Undertaken by Large Group in Regular Class Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

"HOW much gas will it take to get to Holland?" asked eight-year-old Jane, looking up from the story of "Hans and Hilda" which she was reading. "I'm going to ask my father to take me there Sunday."

Beginning with this question and many other eager, natural questions which followed, there was launched a project of great interest to a group of more than 50 children in one primary room—a project replete with experiences of educational value, in which pupil purposing was so directed and guided that the integration of all subjects listed in the curriculum became a natural outcome of spontaneous individual and group activity.

Children are naturally inquisitive and if provided with an abundance of good reading material, plenty of pictures and a normal atmosphere of purposeful freedom, the questions asked will provide plenty of individual and group projects. Starting with the question quoted above the teacher of this room began to list all the questions which were asked about Holland. She did not answer them, but either directed the child to a book where the answer could be found, or invited some other member of the group to give the answer. The number of questions grew so fast that an organized study of Dutch life was suggested.

Children Search for Answers

With the teacher's help the questions which had been asked were so combined as to form an outline suitable for study of a country. The children readily saw that Jane's question about the amount of gas needed to reach Holland could be answered only by finding out the exact location of that interesting country. They began to search through all available books on Dutch life in order to find answers to all the questions. Certain groups, or, committees, were held responsible for explanations of certain subjects, and a general pooling of knowledge occupied valuable discussion periods.

Since children learn by doing, a great number of child-planned activities grew out of the study. Among these activities were the making of a frieze for a room decoration; a sand table representation with a cement canal which held real water and on which real, child-made house boats and barges sailed to market; a class book in which to preserve for future classes stories, riddles, songs and poems about Holland, which were written by individuals during spare time. The pupils also made a Holland flag, wrote and gave a play for the parents, made butter out of cream from a Holstein cow in the neighborhood, and carried on a correspondence, including an exchange of pictures and samples of work, with a school in The Hague.

Because of the large group and the curriculum requirements the work could not be entirely informal. While the program was elastic enough to permit long periods for discussion, for planning activities, and for group criticism and evaluation of work done by committees, regular periods were devoted to group reading, number drill, formal spelling, and individual reading. Children who were far ahead of their group in any subject were given work connected with the Dutch project which helped them develop greater independence in the use of reading and number skills.

Without Teacher's Supervision

All activity work connected with the project was carried on by the pupils without teacher supervision, when the teacher was working with reading or number groups or with individuals who needed help with assignments or special difficulties. In order that they might carry on the activities without supervision the work was first carefully planned by the entire group, and during the process of completion was frequently brought before the group for corrections, suggestions and general discussion.

The children were given entire freedom to move about the room as soon as the minimum requirements of seat work connected with reading, numbers and spelling was completed. They went in small groups into the hall or other parts of the building to practice for the play, or to do construction work which would be so noisy as to confuse those members of the group who were working with the teacher.

The results of this project did not approach adult standards, and there were no showy examples of construction, such as are sometimes misnamed, "Children's projects." The work was done by the children, and the educational value lay in the development of initiative, responsibility, co-operative helpfulness, and in the satisfaction afforded by individual and group accomplishment. E. H. H.

The following list gives the names and publishers of some of the books found helpful in carrying out the project described in this article:

"Home Life in Far Away Lands," by W. W. Atwood and H. G. Thomas. Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass. 96 cents.

"Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia," F. E. Compton & Co. Chicago, Ill. 15 vols. set $69.50.

"Around the World with Children," by F. G. Carpenter. American Book Co., New York, N. Y. 72 cents.

"Haliburton Third Reader." D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 80 cents.

"Story and Study Reader—Book 3," by J. W. Withers. Johnson Pub. Co., Richmond, Va. 72 cents.

"Geography; Journeys in Distant Lands," by H. H. Barrows and E. P. Parker. Silver, Burdett & Co., New York. $1.08.

"Sunbonnet Babies in Holland," by E. O. Grover, Rand McNally & Co., Chicago. 70 cents.

"Child Life in Other Lands" and "How Other Children Live," by H. A. Perdue. Rand McNally. 85 cents and 90 cents.

"Tales Told in Holland," edited by O. K. Miller in Vol. 3 of "My Travelship." Book House for Children, Chicago. 3 vols. $17.25.

"Dutch Twins" and "Kit and Kat," by Lucy Perkins. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 64 cents and $1.75.

"Little Dutch Tulip Girl," by M. Brandeis. Grosset & Dunlap, New York. 50 cents.

"Windmills and Wooden Shoes" by M. M. Grant. Southern Pub. Co., Dallas, Texas. 72 cents.

"Hans and Hilda of Holland," by L. R. Smith. A. Flanagan Co., Chicago. 68 cents.

"Jan and Betje," by M. E. Hall. Charles E. Merrill Co., New York. 64 cents.

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Commerce and Finance

U. S. to Keep Dollar Stable in Exchange Markets of World

Business and Industry

Business in 1934 Is 25 P. C. Above Low Year of 1932

Chamber Finds Rise Accompanied by Like Gain in Employment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—A current and continuing improvement in business which already had lifted 1934 industrial production 25 per cent higher than the low year of 1932 is reported by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"The increase in production has been accomplished by a corresponding improvement in employment," the chamber said in its weekly review.

"Our manufacturing industries alone in December, 1934, gave employment to 1,300,000 more wage earners than in December, 1932. The manufacturing pay rolls for last December were at least $190,000,000 more than for the like month two years before.

"All of the statistics yet available indicate that instead of showing a moderate seasonable recession which is normal, employment in manufacturing was maintained in January at the December level, and perhaps rose higher.

"Among the statistics appears remarkable use of electric power, which in January this year exceeded use in January, 1929. At the end of January, coal was moving by railroad in greater volume than at this time of year since 1931.

"So far as checks drawn on bank deposits supply an index of general business activity, they were 15 per cent over the total for January, 1934.

"In a period of recovery unevenness is usually a sign of progress. This may be cold comfort for those industries which do not at once share the general improvement.

"The face of the statistical record which we now have behind us for recent years, however, suggests that, barring the intervention of disturbing artificial and arbitrary influences, there is ahead more improvement in the durable goods fields and renewed advance in the industries that offer products for immediate consumption."

Thorough Probe Of American Telephone Ordered by Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—A resolution for an investigation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, similar in scope to the Federal Trade Commission's six-year inquiry into power companies, was passed by the Senate today and sent to the House.

Offered by Chairman Wheeler, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, the resolution would appropriate $750,000 for the communications commission to make the investigation.

Unusually broad power would be given to inquire into all phases of organization and operation of the A. T. & T. or its affiliates.

A similar resolution already has been approved by a House committee.

The Wheeler resolution was adopted without a record vote, after Senator King (D), Utah, protested the amount of the appropriation.

American Telephone Gross Income Gains

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company had December gross income of $7,577,284, compared with $7,426,636 in December, 1933. Net operating income for the month was $1,696,065, compared with $1,884,931.

The figures cover operating activity only, excluding non-operating income such as dividends, interest, and other revenues received, and non-operating charges such as interest, and rent paid.

Texas Fall Mohair Crop Is Rapidly Being Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KERRSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 12—Texas fall mohair crop is going on the market. Warehouses in all parts of West Texas where mohair is produced are disposing of their holdings.

The Schreiner Wool and Mohair Company here has recently sold its entire fall accumulation, 900,000 pounds, to the Collins & Aikman Corporation of New York and Bristol, R. I.

The Rhode Island concern also recently purchased 60,000 pounds of mohair from the Junction Cattle Company, that organization's fall accumulation, and almost 200,000 pounds in other localities. That company has purchased 2,500,000 pounds of Texas mohair since Dec. 1, it was stated.

A. W. Hilliard & Son of Boston has bought approximately 1,500,000 pounds of 1934 mohair.

It is estimated that approximately 8,500,000 pounds of unsold mohair remains in west Texas warehouses.

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INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 15

Senate Votes 3½ P.C. On Loans to Farmers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 12

THE Senate has voted to lower the interest rate on land bank loans from 4½ to 3½ per cent until 1938, despite opposition from Administration leaders.

By a vote of 43-39 the Senate added such an amendment to the Administration farm credit bill. Proposed by Senator Wheeler (D, Mont.), the amendment was fought by Administration leaders with the argument it would prove a burden on the Treasury and might wreck the land bank system.

Administration leaders estimated the proposal would cost up to $100,000,000 a year, but Senator Wheeler contended it would cost from $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

Ickes Asserts U. S. Must Take Measures To Conserve Its Oil

Writing in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post that the national policy with respect to oil as with forests have been "little less than criminal," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, warns that "there will come a day of scarcity of cheap oil," and demands a "permanent national policy that will prevent profligate and unscientific methods" in the production, manufacture and distribution of petroleum.

When oil and natural gas are gone, he said, they are gone forever and cannot be replaced. Low-cost oil resources, known and unknown, may last 20 or even 30 years, he felt, but with the prevailing profit-policy of "Getting ours while we can," industry and the oil states have been unable to work out a policy of conservation in their own interest by collective action.

"I challenge any other present-day industry in the United States to show greater waste, inefficiency and mismanagement than seem to be inherent in the oil industry," he said, "whether of its own making or because of inadequate laws. These are grave charges, but they are less grave than the situation to which they relate."

He stated that American industry was absolutely dependent upon oil. Without it the motorized transport system could not budge, trade would come to a standstill and the army and navy would be hopeless.

Asserting that he had no faith in proposals for pacts between states, since these had not been able to agree or to enforce their agreements, he concluded: "If the oil industry would avoid the necessity of its being declared a public utility, it would show wisdom by joining with the Federal Government in that degree of co-operative control that would leave it the greatest possible latitude in managing its own affairs consistent with the admitted public interest with which it is charged."

Sugar Trade Rises Sharply in Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Feb. 12—Turkey's beet sugar industry is showing substantial expansion, according to a report by the U. S. Commercial Attaché here.

It is estimated, the report states, that during the year 1933-34, 500,000 tons of sugar beets were cultivated in the country, having an approximate value of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 Turkish pounds. Total sugar production during the year amounted to 65,557 tons compared with 27,571 tons in 1932-33, an increase of approximately 150 per cent.

The sugar factory at Eskisehir, which was opened in 1934, used 83,000 tons of beets. Sugar production of this factory amounted to 12,100 tons for the year.

Judging from the above figures and considering that an additional sugar factory at Turhal will start operation in the spring of 1935, Commercial Attaché Gillespie points out it is possible that Turkey will be faced with an overproduction of sugar.

(Value of Turkish pound equals approximately 80 cents.)

Du Pont's Volume Of Sales Expand 18 P. C. Over 1933

Net Earnings Equal to $3.66 a Share—Wage Bill Up 26 P. C.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 12 (AP)—An 18 per cent increase in dollar volume of sales and a gain in earnings during 1934 over 1933 was reported yesterday by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

The annual report shows earnings applicable to common stock of $40,475,030, equal to $3.66 a share on 11,049,259 average shares outstanding, compared with earnings of $32,921,253 in 1933, equal to $3 a share on 10,938,379 average shares outstanding.

Included in the 1934 total were dividends on the company's General Motors investment equal to $3.16 on each share of du Pont stock, compared with $1.14 received in 1933.

Earnings including the du Pont equity in undivided profits of General Motors Corporation totalled $4.10 a share compared with $3.42 in 1933 on a similarly adjusted basis.

A tabulation of the 1934 sales of the company showed 1 per cent in sporting and military powders compared with 2 per cent in 1924. The largest item last year was 20 per cent in textiles compared with 16 per cent for the same item 10 years before.

In commenting on the sale of military explosives, the annual report stated, "obviously, this business might be surrendered without any real impairment of your company's present ability to earn profits; and no expectation is entertained of any large future profits from this source.

"Unless and until conclusively informed that the historic national policy of our country in these matters has been reversed, it is the present intent of your company to continue endeavoring to do its part in supplying the needs of the Government for military explosives."

A section of the report was devoted to comment on an investigation of munitions makers by a committee of the United States Senate, an investigation in which various du Pont officials were called as witnesses.

In the front of the annual report was a facsimile of an "award for distinguished service" granted to the du Pont Company by the War Department in recognition of aid "in obtaining victory for the arms of the United States of America."

The report further shows assets of the du Pont Company to be $631,120,281, including an investment in General Motors of $157,000,000. Surplus at the end of 1934 was $178,729,397.

Total salaries and wages paid in 1934 were reported to total $57,760,000, an increase of $11,940,000, or 26 per cent, over 1933

Alloys Replacing Steel in Various Industrial Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—New steel alloys are replacing simple steels in the manufacture of farm equipment at a swiftly increasing rate, according to T. M. Girdler, president and chairman of the board of Republic Steel Corporation.

"From manufacturers of all sorts of agricultural implements come more and more orders for alloy steels," said Mr. Girdler in an interview today. "An interesting recent development is the use of wear-resisting steel alloys for plowshares, greatly increasing the strength and prolonging the life of the plow."

Chromium, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten and vanadium are among the common alloys with iron and steel, resulting in more efficient metals for the everyday work of the modern world.

"Some 7000 different alloy analyses have been made in our laboratories," Mr. Girdler said. "Of course, some of them have a very limited application. Others were purely experimental.

"Steel alloys have properties of increased strength, hardness, resistance to fatigue, shock, and abrasion, heat, rust, corrosion, and stain, hence their wide spread adoption by numerous industries."

Puerto Rican Fruit Trade Expects To Make Money During Current Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The fruit industry of Puerto Rico is getting back on its feet. Owners of grapefruit and pineapple fincas expect to make money during the present year after so many bad seasons that numbers of plantations have suffered mortgage foreclosures.

There are more than 600,000 boxes of grapefruit on the trees in Puerto Rico that will be marketed in New York, as in previous years. A few weeks ago the growers were convinced that this crop could not bring anything but cannery prices.

Then came the frost in Florida. So much Florida fruit has been affected that there is every indication that the New York market will be eagerly waiting for the Puerto Rican fruit. At the same time the growers intend to hold their fruit as long as possible, believing prices will be increasingly high as the season advances.

Relief for Puerto Rican growers is, for the most part, not too late. Many of them will be able to recoup if profits are good this year. Numbers would have been sold out had the market remained low.

They are in an unfortunate position, however, even when marketing conditions are favorable because of their failure to develop a thoroughgoing marketing program. Probably not more than one fourth of the growers are members of a marketing association. The others deal through New York commission merchants and because the co-operatives are small, they have not been able to offer their fruit in any other produce center.

The pineapple growers, on the other hand, are reaping no benefit from the misfortune of Florida, but are gaining ground because of reduced production. Hundreds of Cuban and Puerto Rican growers were forced out of business by the low prices of recent years.

Packers Buy Record Hog Delivery From One Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Feb. 12—Forty-seven hogs—averaging in weight 630 pounds, which is believed to be a record delivery from one farm, were bought here today by John Morrell & Co., packers, at $9.75 per hundredweight, including the $2.25 processing tax. The total weight of the shipment was 29,640 pounds, making the average 630.64 pounds per animal.

The hogs were raised by L. J. Schipfer of Sigourney Iowa, and were shipped by McCreedy and Knowler of Sigourney.

Veteran buyers of livestock claim this is the largest lot of hogs of anywhere near this weight they have ever seen. John Morrell & Company, the largest packing firm outside of Chicago, will pay a processing tax of $666.90 on this lot alone.

Stabilization Fund Being Used To Hold Dollar on Even Keel

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau Reveals for the First Time That $2,000,000,000 Fund Is Active—Aim Is to Offset Gold Clause Uncertainty

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—The poor little gold dollar that has been having a hard time on its international tightrope ever since the Supreme Court took up the gold clause cases has been having a helping hand by the Treasury, it is now revealed.

The United States Government is going to keep that dollar upright on the tightrope, even if it has to spend every cent of its stabilization fund. And since the stabilization fund, first and last, comprises $2,000,000,000, and is the biggest sum of its kind on earth the prospect is that the dollar will stay just where the Treasury and the White House want it.

Will Hold Dollar Stable

It is this soothing message which, in effect, comprises the formal statement issued yesterday by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, at his weekly press conference. Whatever the Supreme Court says about gold, the executive branch of the Government is going to hold the dollar stable on the external markets of the world. The Administration has already stated that it would keep dollar values stabilized internally, so that the new development completes the story.

To make the reassuring announcement, however, Mr. Morgenthau had to break a precedent in announcing that the stabilization fund set up by the last Congress had been used at all. First and last, the great gold clause decision which is now incubating in the Supreme Court room has caused a number of precedents to be broken.

Morgenthau Ready

The court itself has broken with precedent on two separate occasions to announce in advance that on a forth coming decision day the case would not be decided, but has as yet given no affirmative statement as to when the issue would be settled. Since the court recesses after next Monday, Feb. 18, not to meet again till March 4, the prevalent feeling is that the momentous announcement will come within six days.

Whether the gist of that announcement will require a further extension of the helping hand of the stabilization fund remains to be seen. Mr. Morgenthau has made it plain that the hand is ready. And for the first time in history, he reveals, the fund has actually been used, though the extent of the operations and their date and method are details of a drama that may never be told.

Some time between Jan. 14 and the present date, however, it is disclosed that the stabilization fund was brought to the aid of the dollar on foreign exchanges which had been violently agitated by one wave of rumor after another as to the gold-clause verdict. The Treasury had had machinery to manage the external value of the dollar for some time but had never employed it. The machinery was put in operation while the Treasury watched breathlessly—and worked.

European Banks Warned

European banks were advised in advance of the forthcoming stabilization operations but not consulted about the maneuver. Though the total fund is $2,000,000,000 only $200,000,000 was used, since the balance is still recorded as being in the Treasury's general fund. The opinion prevailed that a good part of the $169,000,000 worth of gold imported since the Supreme Court heard arguments in the gold cases belonged to the stabilization fund.

Mr. Morgenthau's statement follows:

"1. Since Jan. 14th banks and dealers in foreign exchange and gold have practically stopped buying and selling gold, within gold import and export points — which means that the international gold standard as between foreign countries and the United States has ceased its automatic operation.

"2. Thanks to the foresight of the Seventy-third Congress, we now have a stabilization fund.

"3. When we saw that the external value of the dollar was rapidly going out of control we put the stabilization fund to work on a moment's notice, with the result that for the last four weeks we have successfully managed the value of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies.

"The country can go about its business with assurance that we are prepared to manage the external value of the dollar as long as it may be necessary."

News Notes—British Empire

Exports to Empire Countries—Exports from the United Kingdom to other parts of the British Empire during the first three quarters of this year increased in their relation to total exports of British goods by 2 per cent, as compared with the trade for the like period of last year, according to the Commerce Department. There was no appreciable change in the position of imports from British countries. Statistics show that British exports to all destinations were valued at £289,048,000 in the 1934 period and £268,390,000 in the like nine months of 1933. Imports were valued at £536,781,000 and £487,854,000, respectively. The United States is still far ahead of all other countries as a source of British imports.

Railroad Purchases—Additional evidence of the improved business conditions in Great Britain is seen in such items as the one where the London, Midland and Scottish Railway new works and rolling-stock program for the year will involve an expenditure of some $46,000,000 on major replacements and improvements. The program includes, according to the Associated British Railways traffic manager, the provision for 287 locomotives, 175 locomotive boilers, 607 passenger coaches, 20 sleeping cars, 10,050 freight cars and two steamships, in addition to which the company will renew 600 miles of permanent way.

United States Automobiles—American automobiles are regaining their former strong position on the British market, according to the United States Assistant Trade Commissioner. Imports of passenger cars and taxicabs from the United States in the first nine months of 1934 were more than four times those of the like period of 1933, the totals for the two periods being 5234 and 1131, respectively. It is expected that the American automobile will once again regain the position it enjoyed nine years ago, when nearly 16,000 United States cars were imported into Great Britain.

South African Trade—That the Union of South Africa will have a favorable trade balance of approximately £4,000,000 in 1934 is indicated in official trade returns for the first 10 months of 1934, according to a report from the United States Acting Commercial Attaché at Johannesburg. Imports into the Union in the January-October period of 1934 were valued at £53,921,172, about £14,500,000 more than during the like period of 1933. At the end of October, 1933, South Africa's total exports amounted to £60,080,563, compared with £50,188,237 at the end of October, 1934.

Indian Tea Trade—Producers of tea in India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies are seeking to increase their business in the Russian market, according to advices from the United States Trade Commissioner at Calcutta. Russia formerly imported as much as 180,000,000 pounds of tea annually, India being a large supplier to the market. From 1916-17 to 1924-25, shipments of tea from India to Russia ceased entirely. Since then they have gradually increased to 2,857,000 pounds, valued at 1,365,000 rupees, in 1932-33, less than 1 per cent of India's black tea exports for that year. There is a plan now to establish a tea-trading company in London which will sell tea to Russian buyers.

Scottish Coal Exports—Scotland's coal-export trade registered appreciable improvement during 1934, according to the American Consulate-General at Glasgow. In the first nine months of the year, foreign shipments amounted to 4,379,637 tons, an increase of 19 per cent over the like period of last year. Exports during the third quarter totaled 1,633,231 tons, compared with 1,280,601 tons in the like period of 1933. The Scandinavian countries still hold first place as the largest purchasers of Scottish coal.

Ireland Linen Trade—Exports of flax and flax manufactures from northern Ireland to the United States during the first 10 months of 1934 were valued at $9,218,843, compared with $8,425,896 in the like period of 1933, according to a Department of Commerce report. Linen piece goods and unions if known as linen, exported to all countries from the United Kingdom (chiefly northern Ireland) in the first nine months of 1934, were valued at £2,961,515, compared with £2,693,260 in the like period of 1933.

Australian Raisins—While American prunes still retain their dominance of the Canadian market, Australian raisins now satisfy 70 per cent of the Dominion's demand, according to a report from the United States Consul at Toronto. Australian prunes were at one time believed to be potentially competitive with the United States prune trade, but the possibility has not been realized.

New Zealand Movies—Greater discrimination in the type of American moving pictures sent to New Zealand would appreciably improve the position of American producers in that market, according to the United States Vice-Consul at Wellington. The report also states that there are too many movie houses. It is reported that a dozen new theaters will be built in the near future as part of an already large chain. The erection of these theaters is taking place in cities where existing facilities are more than adequate. The weaker units may be forced out of competition, the report states.

British Malaya—A notable improvement in the automotive import trade of British Malaya is revealed in a report just issued by the Commerce Department. Imports of passenger cars in the first nine months of 1934 totaled 2549 units, compared with 1064 units in the like period of 1933, an increase of 139 per cent. Registrations of passenger cars in Malaya in the 1934 period increased 161 per cent, from 719 to 1883 units, compared with the nine-month period of 1933.

California Edison Ready for Power From Boulder Dam

Company Must Plan for Eventual Loss of Its Municipal Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11—Southern California Edison Company today is prepared to receive Boulder Dam power into its distribution system, according to a statement made by Harry J. Bauer, president, outlining the effect of power from the Colorado River on the company's operations.

"The potential addition of Boulder Dam power to the electric generating resources of the Edison Company has, in effect, secured the immediate establishment of what the ultimate completion of the Colorado River power plants will mean to southern California—the opening up of new power sources," he said.

Big Power Surplus

"Our portion of the potential supply of power from the river (Ed., 7.2 per cent) will take the place on our system of the ample reserve generating capacity which in the interest of growth and continuity of service we have always maintained. It will be many months before the first energy is generated at Boulder Dam, but meanwhile, with this added reserve in prospect, the present surplus capacity of the Edison Company becomes immediately available under the most advantageous conditions."

Speculating upon the effect of surplus power from the river on Edison Company finances has been popular here because of the widespread interest in its securities. The company has 123,000 stockholders—many of whom are said to live in the territory served by its lines, and most of these securities are selling at substantial discounts in view of various uncertain factors.

However, a comprehensive survey of the company's prospects under changing conditions, made by Barnes, Lester & Co., Los Angeles investment bankers, showed that at the completion of its obligations under the Boulder contracts it should be able to provide for all debt service, dividends on the preferred stock, and generous earnings on the common.

Expansion Plans

The company is expected to call for one unit installation of 82,500 kw, to be ready by the beginning of 1939, but it will be about 1942 before the full burden of power must be assumed. By that time—considering the loss of its municipal markets — the company must find demands for power aggregating a maximum of 1,376,000,000 kwh, a year, according to the Barnes, Lester survey.

Power sales in 1933 were reported at about 2,234,000,000 kwh, which represented a decrease from the peak of 2,618,000,000 in 1930, but far exceeds the 1926 sales of 1,765,000,000 kwh. The 1926 sales, in turn, represented an increase of 863,000,000 kwh over the total sold in 1923, a year of high prosperity here. Considering this upward trend in power consumption, the survey concluded that the absorption of Boulder Dam power should prove no great difficulty for the company.

Alkali Shipments Gradually Expand

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Alkali shipments have been rising gradually since the turn of the year, stimulated particularly by increasing activity in the glass, rayon and oil refining industries. It is forecast by the Standard Statistics Company of New York that these leading consumers will continue to order larger volumes during the early future, and that first quarter soda ash and caustic soda sales will be moderately larger than a year ago.

As yet there is no sign of price unsettlement resulting from plant expansion in the South. Two of the three new plants are completed and making small shipments. The third should be in operation by late spring. For the time being development of volume production at the new plants is proceeding cautiously and to avoid upsetting the trade the new works may be operated at relatively low rates for some time.

The specter of price uncertainty still lingers in the background but the immediate earnings prospects for alkali makers are favorable indicating gains of around 10 per cent in first quarter income as compared with 1934.

Improving Commerce With Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Feb. 12—During the year 1934 the United States substantially improved its trade with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, says a United States Commerce Department observer here.

Imports into the Sudan of American products during the first nine months of 1934 were valued at £E 52,008 against £E 16,897 in the corresponding 1933 period. Sudanese exports to the United States increased from £E 88,795 in the January-September period of 1933 to £E 112,661 in the first nine months of 1934, the Commercial Attache reported.

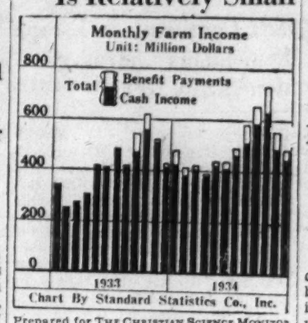
Increased purchases of American motorcars were chiefly responsible for the larger imports from the United States.

Aggregate imports into the Sudan in the first nine months of 1934 had a value of £E 2,742,895 compared with £E 2,133,938 in the corresponding period of 1933. Exports of Sudanese products in the first nine months of 1934 were valued at £E 2,733,474 compared with £E 2,027,640 in the corresponding 1933 period.

Great Britain, the report shows, is the chief source of Sudan's imports and the principal destination of its exports.

(Current value of Egyptian pounds (£E) approximately $5 U. S. currency.)

Farm Relief Income Is Relatively Small



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN SPITE of the huge sums given farmers in benefit and drought relief payments over the last 18 months, income from this source has been a relatively small factor in relation to total income.

Utility Men Declare FTC Charge on Tax Evasion Is False

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—The latest report of the Federal Trade Commission charging tax evasion by public utility holding companies was vehemently attacked and denied today.

Cities Service Company, through its counsel, Robert Burns, declared that the statement released by the Trade Commission yesterday on consolidated tax returns, in which the company was referred to "is false and is deliberately and intentionally misleading."

The Edison Electric Institute raises its voice in strong protest against the latest attack by the commission in a statement today, and the Associated Gas & Electric Company charges that the report was the "usual loose and misleading statement characteristic of the commission."

Mr. Burns's statement says that it was "absolutely untrue that the method of handling the federal income tax payments by Cities Service Company was improper." He points to the federal income laws, which specifically provided for a consolidated return by holding companies.

"This method, specifically provided by statute," he adds, "was strictly adhered to by the company, and the tax paid to the Government. There is nothing to be criticized in this practice either from a moral, legal or accounting standpoint."

The statement by the Edison Electric Institute emphatically denies tax evasion by public utility holding companies as implied by the commission. It is stated that the filing of consolidated statements had been required and that the "regulations of the Treasury Department were scrupulously followed."

As the trade commission had eight years in which to acquaint itself with the practices of filing consolidated income returns, the institute says that "it must appear, therefore, that the purpose of the Federal Trade Commission's release of Feb. 11 was primarily to maintain the drumfire being conducted against business and industry during the present period."

Arizona's Revenues From Agriculture Up 30 Per Cent in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 12—Reasons why central Arizona is designated by leading observers as a "white spot" on the nation's business map are to be found in the annual report of Dr. George W. Barr, agricultural statistician for the University of Arizona.

Cash income of the State's agriculture, which is its principal industry since copper mining passed into eclipse, was $34,650,000 in 1934, according to the Barr report. This was an increase of almost 30 per cent from the 1933 total of $26,730,000.

Rental, benefit and parity payments received by Arizona farmers under the AAA adjustment programs came to $2,500,000 last year. Greater part of the increase in their receipts is attributed to higher prices received for their crops, which were almost normal while so many sections were withering in the drought.

Alfalfa hay was $9 a ton at the close of 1933, $16.50 a year later. Alfalfa seed jumped from $7 to $14 a hundredweight, barley from $1.25 to $1.56, beef cattle from $4.75 to $5.94, wheat from $1.42 to $1.63. Cottonseed more than doubled in that time, $12.70 a ton to $32. Cotton lint rose from an average of 10.6 a pound to 13.5 cents. Only commodities that dropped were lambs, from 5.20 cents a pound to 5; and wool, from 22 to 17 cents.

Cotton is the largest money crop, accounting for $7,700,000 of the total Arizona farm income. Cattle follow in second place with $6,500,000; lettuce and other winter vegetables shipped to eastern markets are third at $5,000,000.

Record Gold Output In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Aust., Feb. 12—New South Wales gold production reached a new record during 1934, says the U. S. Trade Commissioner here.

The total output of gold during the year is estimated to have amounted to approximately 34,200 ounces, valued at £291,000 in Australian currency. This is the highest yield for New South Wales since 1921, the report points out, and is approximately 5000 ounces, or £42,000, in excess of the 1933 yield. Reports indicate that the gold output would be further increased in the current year.

Preliminary official figures show that total mineral production in New South Wales during the last year was valued at approximately £9,900,000, an increase of more than £1,000,000 compared with the yield for 1933. Improvement was general throughout the industry, and optimistic forecasts were made from most mining centers, according to the report.

No Need to Scrap Capitalism, Avers Brookings Expert

Dr. Moulton Says We Must Keep It Until Better Plan Is Discovered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 12—A strong defense of capitalism was made here by Dr. H. G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution, who told the University of Georgia Institute of Public Affairs that "it is in no sense necessary to abolish capitalism because of its shortcomings."

"During the last 150 years," Dr. Moulton said, "man's power over nature has exceeded his conquests through all history prior to that time. Although some of this advancement was made possible through scientific discoveries, the discoveries themselves were made possible by capital.

"Capitalism, developing in the last century, opened up new areas, brought a fixed and stable monetary system and established the corporation, thus providing the necessary funds for international and national business operations."

He said capitalism should not be abandoned until some better plan is discovered.

Dr. Moulton said capital has, by supporting scientific experimentation and research, released hitherto latent abilities of the individual.

Dr. Moulton scouted the contention that this country is producing more than it can consume, asserting that under present conditions it is possible to increase the wealth of the nation by 20 per cent.

He contended that the proposed 30-hour week will not permit production of enough goods to maintain a proper living standard in this country. An increase in the per capita income even slightly will turn surpluses and overproduction into balanced supply and demand, he said.

Discussing the depression, Dr. Moulton charged that high tariffs contributed very largely to bringing it on. "In the last few years," he said, "nearly every country has raised its tariffs on exports. The effect of this restriction has been to demoralize international trade and production of wealth. It has caused increased unemployment practically everywhere.

"Nations who emerged from the World War as creditors immediately demanded payment of debts without allowing international trade to continue unhampered."

Morgan Partners Report to SEC On Stock Dealings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Members of J. P. Morgan & Co. today reported to the securities commission they bought common stock of General Motors Corporation, General Electric Company, and others in January, and sold Kennecott Copper Corporation.

The transactions did not necessarily represent the purchases and sales of the firm as a whole, or of other partners, since the partners reported only as they were directors in the various corporations.

George Whitney bought 40 shares of Pullman, Inc., common, bringing his holdings to 256 shares; reduced his holdings of Kennecott Copper to 7408 shares, having sold 592 shares; bought 120 common shares, and bought 400 General Motors common, increasing his holdings to 800 shares.

H. P. Davison, another partner, bought 122.5 shares Montgomery Ward and Company common, bringing his holdings to 1125 shares.

J. P. Morgan, chief of the firm, bought 62.5 shares of Pullman common, raising his holdings to 2000 shares.

Holdings of Junius S. Morgan in General Motors were raised to 2400 shares through purchases of 200.

Thomas Cochran bought 100 General Electric Company, common, raising his holdings to 600 shares. Sold 370 shares of Kennecott Copper leaving his holdings at 4005 shares.

H. S. Morgan sold 185 shares of Kennecott Copper, leaving his holdings at 2102.5 shares.

Francis D. Bartow bought 90 shares of Johns-Manville common raising his holdings to 3240 shares, and raised his holdings of General Electric Company common to 1020 shares.

Charles D. Dickey bought 33.48 shares of Sharp and Dohme, Inc., $3.50 cumulative convertible preferred series A, bringing his holdings to 357.06 shares. He also held 2976.57 Sharp and Dohme common.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 11
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Feb. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20

'Africa's Switzerland' Alert As Border Outbreaks Disturb Ethiopian Relations With Italy

Only Ancient Realm of Dark Continent to Escape European Annexation Remembers Defeat of Italian Army by Menelik in 1896

Ethiopia, or Abyssinia, alone among African states to maintain its ancient independence while European powers have successively sliced the colonial cake, is never more on the alert than when Italy rattles the sabre, as it is now doing along the borders of Italian Somaliland.

For Italy once exercised virtually a protectorate over this land of barren uplands on headwaters of the Blue Nile. King Menelik cast off this yoke when his hardy people administered a crushing defeat to Italian troops at the battle of Adowa in 1896. In the resulting treaty, Abyssinian independence was formally recognized.

The "Abyssinian Affair" therefore left vivid memories in Rome and at the court of the proud African people who were converted to Christianity in the Fourth Century and trace their rulers' lineage to Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Spheres of Influence

In Italy, the ill-starred expedition against Abyssinia produced a crisis of internal politics, including the fall of Francesco Crispi and the beginning of prolonged doldrums in home and foreign affairs. Italian possessions in East Africa were contracted to the narrow coastal strips of Italian Somaliland and Eritrea.

In Abyssinia, the successful repulsion of a European army—even though it had been an army weakened by discords and far outnumbered—gave a new impetus to national solidarity. But independence, like liberty, proved a prize demanding constant vigilance.

Great Britain, France and Italy concluded a treaty in 1906, guaranteeing the territorial and political status quo of Abyssinia, but marking out three spheres of influence. These spheres bordered on colonial possessions of the powers concerned.

Italy was to obtain "exclusive economic influence" in western Abyssinia and the right to construct a railroad between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland across Abyssinian territory. Britain was to be free to build a dam at Lake Tana and to control the headwaters of the Blue Nile.

Secret Treaty of 1915

A more serious but less precise promise was made to Italy by the Allies as a bid for Italian entrance into the World War. It was provided by the secret treaty of 1915 between Italy with Great Britain, France and Russia that:

"In the event of expansion of French and English colonial domains in Africa at the expense of Germany, France and Great Britain recognize in principle the Italian right to demand for herself certain compensations in the sense of expansion of her lands in Eritrea, Somaliland, Libya, and colonial districts on the boundaries with the colonies of France and England."

Despite these express or implied designs on Abyssinia by powers whose whole policy toward Africa had been one of appropriation and mutual bargaining over the spoils, the "Switzerland of Africa" emerged free and in 1923 was admitted to the League of Nations. But in two respects the country still shares the status of other "backward" areas on which "advanced" nations cast covetous eyes.

First, it is difficult for Emperor Haile Selassi to restrain his border tribesmen. Second, there are signs that the policy of European powers is still influenced by prewar bargaining over African territories.

Even after Abyssinia had taken its seat at the green tables of Geneva, France and Italy continued a secret struggle for dominance over their colonial neighbor. Italy won out, and in 1925 agreed with Great Britain on their respective spheres of economic influence.

Three years later, Italy and Abyssinia signed a treaty pledging general arbitration of disputes that might arise between them.

Labor Situation Suffers New Upset

(Continued from Page 1)

and might extend their efforts to other mills under the stadow of labor outbreaks.

Officials of the NRA were said to have admitted that the shoe situation in New England is becoming acute and calls for desperate remedies. They are said to be prepared to use NRA channels to meet all causes of the trouble, whether from the code or other sources.

Locally, Governor Curley was today preparing for a meeting on Thursday, with leading officials of the textile industry.

Today's strike at the Gold Seal shoe plant in Lynn was in protest against a mill that was trying to use the Haverhill wage cuts as leverage, on its own employees. Several hundred employees were out, and if the strike is unsettled by Thursday, the entire plant will have to close down.

The strikers were all shoe lasters, occupying a strategic place in the plant. If they can force the company to close, 1400 workers will be out of work.

Meanwhile, Lynn was informed that the National Administration could not get bills for the decentralization of industry through Congress without a stiff fight.

Miami Officials Indicted In Drive on Gambling

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—A State Senator and a former actress, the mother of one of America's richest heiresses, were under indictment today as the Dade County Grand Jury ended its drive against gambling and crime in this resort city. The jury's final act was to indict State Senator Hays H. Lewis of Marianna, Mrs. Lucy Cotton Thomas McGraw and 14 others yesterday on charges of operating gambling houses. A criminal court judge, the chief of police and the city clerk already were under charges.

In a summary of local conditions the jury said, "All of the offenses charged, other than capital crimes, involve directly or indirectly officials—city, county and state—who have either wilfully failed to perform their duties or have become active participants in the criminal program itself. These officials are without question allied with organized racketeers and have been engaged for some time in assisting and protecting them."

Colonel Kellond Transferred

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The War Department announced today that Col. Frederic G. Kellond, instructor, Massachusetts National Guard, Boston, has been assigned to duty at Fort Bennings, Ga., effective June 1.

League Move Likely In African Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

from Addis Abeba to Lake Tsano, the country's routes of communication are only rough trails.

The extent to which King Selassie would be able to control his Ethiopian war chiefs is considered problematical by observers here.

The Italian Government, in its protests against the forays of wandering bands with which Italian troops have been engaged, asserted the Ethiopian Government was unable to make its authority effective outside the capital.

Most of the few foreigners in the country are missionaries, business men and members of legation staffs. The missionaries—many of them Americans—number about 100.

Italy's Supreme Council Meets at Rome to Discuss Difficulty With Ethiopia

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ROME, Feb. 12—The Supreme Council of Defense of Italy, presided over by Premier Benito Mussolini, met today shortly after a Government spokesman had announced peace negotiations were continuing in Addis Abeba and 30,000 Ethiopian troops were massing on the Italian-Somaliland border.

Italy was described as adamant in her previous demands for reparation for Italian casualties in several recent border incidents and has proposed a neutral zone along the Eritrea and Somaliland frontier of Ethiopia.

Gen. Italo Balbo, former mass flight leader of the Italian Air Corps and now Governor of Lybia, was present in the Supreme Council meeting. His presence was considered particularly significant because of his knowledge of colonial affairs and since he was nominated to the body only a few days ago.

The Ethiopian troops were said to be gathering near Ualual, where several border incidents have occurred recently.

Peace Negotiations Begin at Addis Abeba, Britain Is Assured

LONDON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Official British sources said today that peace negotiations between representatives of Italy and Ethiopia opened yesterday in Addis Abeba.

Sir Eric Drummond, the British Ambassador to Rome, informed the British Government today that the Italian mobilization was "purely precautionary."

The Ambassador was assured by the Italian Government that the Italian forces have not advanced their positions on the Ethiopian frontier since the trouble began and have no intention of doing so.

The gist of Sir Eric's message, according to these sources, is, "The Italians do not want to be caught napping."

Roosevelt-Labor Truce Indefinite On Major Issues

A. F. of L. to Push 30-Hour Week—President Intent on Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—Beneath the surface truce patched up between the White House and the American Federation of Labor the fundamental differences over most major issues involving labor and industry emerged promptly today as acute as ever.

The federation's executive council reached a decision to push ahead with efforts to force retention of the prevailing wage provision in the $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill despite the President's representations. Subordinate labor groups renewed their attack on the Administration for the form in which it extended the automobile code and for the type of code it approved for the tobacco industry.

In every respect, therefore, the truce which was arranged at a veritable "love feast" at the White House last night, served merely to show that neither the President nor the federation considers it desirable at this time to admit openly the extent of the actual differences between them.

To Pursue Own Courses

On the one hand the federation chiefs are unwilling to sacrifice whatever prestige their supposed friendship with the President confers upon them among their following. On the other hand Mr. Roosevelt has nothing to gain from an open break with the labor leaders no matter what the actual facts are.

Hence both sides in effect agreed to maintain all the outward semblances of harmony and co-operation with the complete understanding that each is free to pursue its own chosen path.

For the President this means that he will adhere firmly to his present policy of encouraging business recovery to the utmost of his ability—a policy which involves a tacit understanding with industry to protect it from new labor demands and labor unrest.

For the federation it means that it will continue its efforts in Congress to obtain a 30-hour bill and write the prevailing wage clause into all Government work programs and its efforts elsewhere to secure more favorable treatment within the NRA and in NRA codes.

Display of Politeness

The conference which produced the truce was a memorable display of politeness. Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, introduced the federation executive council to the President. After a few pleasantries William Green, president of the A. F. of L., took a 1500-word statement from his pocket which he proceeded to read.

It congratulated Mr. Roosevelt on his recovery program and "the objectives which your leadership has given this program." Then it proceeded to reiterate at length the whole list of labor demands for reform of the NRA, permanent incorporation of Section 7A of the NRA into the law of the land, the 30-hour week, the prevailing wage and labor's case both against the automobile code and the automobile labor board headed by Dr. Leo Wolman, which the federation has denounced and which Mr. Roosevelt has publicly criticized them for denouncing.

President's Response

When he finished after 15 minutes of reading, Mr. Roosevelt in turn pulled a prepared statement out of his own pocket and read back at Mr. Green, expressing his pleasure over the meeting and declaring that "no one can disregard the importance of the Amercian Federation of Labor as one of the great and outstanding institutions of the country."

In general terms the President also expressed himself in favor of general labor organization, pointing to the NIRA as evidence of his desire "that labor and management organize for the purpose of collective bargaining and the furtherance of industrial peace and prosperity." But he added that "the Federal Government cannot, of course, undertake to compel employers and employees to organize."

The conference was scarcely over, however, before I. M. Ornburn, president of the federation's union label department, and E. Lewis Evans, president of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, in a joint statement assailed the cigarette code, which President Roosevelt personally signed and promulgated two days ago, as an "insult" to organized labor and threatened "a national boycott" against the manufacturers who proposed the code.

Gangster Case Continued

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12 (AP)—Nine of 18 persons indicted here on charges of harboring the late gangster, "Baby Face" Nelson, have pleaded not guilty in Federal Court. The whole case was continued to March 2, at which time Judge A. F. St. Sure said he would fix a trial date. The court refused to reduce bail.

NRA Code Signed By Roosevelt For Tobacco Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—President Roosevelt yesterday accepted and signed a code of fair competition for one of the most profitable industries in the country which will permit it to continue to pay the lowest wages of any major American industry, although lifting the wage average from about 35 per cent below the national average to not more than 10 or 15 per cent below.

This change in labor's status takes place in the cigarette, snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco industry, which has successfully evaded all NRA efforts to bring it under a code from the beginning of the blue-eagle experiment until today.

It finally capitulated under persistent Administration pressure coupled with the willingness of the White House to agree to terms far less favorable to labor than those demanded by the American Federation of Labor and recommended by Armin W. Riley, division administrator of the NRA, after an investigation of conditions in the industry.

The code establishes a basic 40-hour week for the industry, a maximum eight-hour day and minimum wages, ranging for different classifications of work from 25 to 40 cents an hour. The effect of the hour provisions on employment is considered negligible, but the wage provisions are claimed to bring about an improvement from 20 to 25 per cent in average earnings of labor in the industry.

Methodists Called To Resist 'Fascism' Of Social Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—A call by the Methodist Federation for Social Service is out to minister and laymen of that denomination throughout the nation to mobilize against "Fascist tendencies" which the federation sees reflected in proposed legislation "threatening the basic American liberties . . . under the guise of protecting those liberties against Communism." The Right Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Episcopal bishop here, is president of the federation.

"Existing laws are fully adequate to protect and defend the people against both propaganda and action inimical to basic American freedom," Dr. Harry F. Ward, a member of the executive committee of the federation, said in describing the call. "If the American citizens let these laws pass, they will wake to find they have lost all the freedom guaranteed them by the Constitution."

The federation also urged repeal of the Ives bill, requiring teachers in public and tax-exempt institutions in New York to take an oath of loyalty to the Constitution of the United States and that of the State. It characterizes this law as "a menace to fundamental American rights of free speech."

Paging the League

By a Staff Artist

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Award to Employee Of $65,000 Upheld

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was denied at review by the Supreme Court yesterday of an award against it of $65,000 for Emil Hoffman, an employee, for injuries received while at work at New Haven, Conn. The award stands. Mr. Hoffman was injured in July, 1932, when a motorcar and a hand car derailed.

Under an agreement with the railroad he received $693, in scheduled payments, to the end of April, 1933, when he brought suit in the Federal District Court for eastern New York under the Federal Employers Liability Act.

The jury awarded him a verdict for $85,000 which was later reduced to $65,000. The Second Circuit Court of Appeals approved the award. The railroad contended that Mr. Hoffman, having settled his claim against it by agreement, and accepting payments for his relief, was barred from bringing suit in the federal courts.

To Map Alaskan Unknown

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Exploration and mapping of an unknown region in the extreme southwest corner of Yukon Territory, Canada, will be the objective this spring of the National Geographic Society's Yukon expedition conducted by Bradford Washburn, of Cambridge, Mass., conqueror of Alaska's Mount Crillon.

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New Population Data Omitted Territories

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (AP)—Latest census estimates show the population of the United States and all islands and possessions has increased 4,566,565 since the 1930 census.

The estimated population now, based on the latest reports, is 141,574,000, of which 15,000,000 live outside continental United States.

These estimates show a gain of 939,000 over 1933.

Some confusion as to the population growth arose here last week as the result of published testimony of Assistant Secretary of State Carr before a house committee. He asked for an increase of $1127 in the appropriation for American membership in the Pan-American Union, to which dues are fixed on the basis of $1.20 a thousand inhabitants.

Mr. Carr told the committee the latest census estimate for the United States was 141,574,000, thereby making American dues for 1936 in the Union $169,889. He explained the increase was due solely to the population increase, but not that the latter embraced all Americans living outside the continental area.

The 1930 continental population was 122,775,046, and the population of all territories and possessions was 14,233,389.

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Phoenix Adds to Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Phoenix and the subdivisions immediately adjoining the city limits, served from the Phoenix Post Office, have increased in population 15,000 in the last year, and now have 96,660 people, according to a calculation by a company which has just put the 1935 city directory on the press.

Army Planes Placed for Test

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Twelve planes in the army's winter test flight from Michigan to Montana points and return have arrived here from Hancock, Mich., rejoining four other machines which came here on Thursday and Friday. From here they will go to Grand Forks, N. D.

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Anita Lizana To Play Tennis At Wimbledon

South American Woman Champion Sails Next Month for England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Anita Lizana, the South American women's tennis champion, will leave for England early in March with the main purpose of competing in the Wimbledon championships this coming summer. Her name has already been entered for the singles championship and her passage booked by a Pacific line steamer, sailing from Valparaiso for Liverpool via Panama. The Chilean player will be accompanied by Tula Brunton, a young English lady resident of Los Leones, Santiago, who will act for the Chilean Lawn Tennis Federation, under whose auspices Señorita Lizano will be competing in international tournaments. The early date of her departure will enable her to compete in other tournaments and thus get used to English courts.

Thus Anita Lizana's ambition will be realized. She has always wanted to compete at Wimbledon. It was actually decided to send her last year, but arrangements fell through. Success was assured on this occasion when prominent members of the foreign community, Britons and Americans, followed President Alessandri's lead and contributed to the expenses fund.

Senorita Lizana, who is 20 years old, was formerly a ball girl and was actually born on a tennis court—in a thatched hut shelter in the corner of one of the courts of a Santiago suburban sports club where her father was manager. She has a great natural aptitude for the game. It was this that induced the Countess Cousiño, a leading society woman in Santiago, to pay for her to have a proper tennis training. Incidentally, she also provided her with a general education and assisted her in the rudiments of the English language so that she is now reported to be able to carry on a conversation.

The S. A. champion is small and of dark complexion. Like most Chileans of her class she is wiry and has great resistance powers. She is nicknamed "la rotita." She is mainly a baseline player, has a forcing overhead service and depends for most of her winners on a heavily-cut forehand drive. She endeavors to tire her opponents out by skillful placing. She did this in 1932, when but a girl, with the German player, Cilly Aussem who, after winning the match, collapsed from exhaustion.

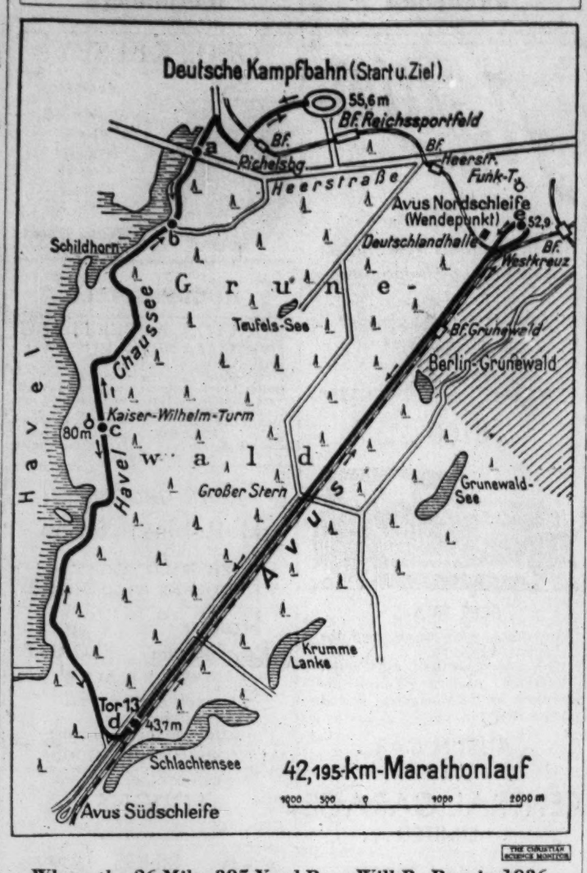
Former Can-Am Player Leads in International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 12—Eddie Convey, once a member of the New Haven Eagles, last year with Buffalo, and now with Windsor Bulldogs, led the International League scoring list as of Feb. 7 with 17 goals and 10 assists. His record was the more remarkable because the Bulldogs are last place in the league standing. Frank Daley, forward on another team down in the standing most of the season, Cleveland, is second in the listing. Sparky Vail, another former Can-Am performer, now with Cleveland, leads all defensemen in the league and is in a tie for sixth place in the list. The 10 leaders:

Player	Team	G	A	Pts
Convey	Windsor	17	10	27
Daley	Cleveland	13	13	26
Kitea	Detroit	10	15	25
Ouellette	London	12	13	25
Markle	Syracuse	15	9	24
Huggins	Syracuse	8	15	23
Vail	Cleveland	8	15	23
Cook	Cleveland	9	14	23
Groh	London	13	9	22
Gross	Buffalo	10	12	22

Next Olympic Marathon Course



Where the 26-Mile, 385-Yard Race Will Be Run in 1936

Start at the Deutsche Kampfbahn (Olympic Stadium)—from there to the Marathontor—Führerturn—Angerburgalee—Havel-Chausee to Kaiserdrieck, then along the Avus to the northern curve (turning point) and back over the same course equals 42.195 kilometers. The whole course lies through the wood along the Havel-Chausee and permits a view over the sealike Havel River. It sometimes ascends slightly.

Scoring Race Close As Leaders Falter

MONTREAL, Feb. 12 (AP)—Thanks to an early season surge, Charlie Conacher of the Toronto Maple Leafs remains at the head of the National Hockey League's leading scorers, but as the result of the week's play that closed with Sunday night's game his leadership is practically in immediate jeopardy.

Conacher's total of 39 points puts him five points ahead of Harvey Jackson, another Leaf marksman, and Frankie Boucher of New York Rangers, while nine points back are a quintet of ambitious shooters—Dave Schriner and Art Chapman of the New York Americans, and Herbie Lewis, Larry Aurie and Cooney Weiland of the Detroit Red Wings.

Schriner did some startling shooting for the Amerks last week, picking up seven points to pull up from 23 to 30—good for a deadlock for fourth place. The standings:

Player and Team	G	A	P
C. Conacher, Toronto	21	18	39
H. Jackson, Toronto	20	14	34
Boucher, N. Y. Rangers	10	24	34
Schriner, N. Y. Americans	14	16	30
Lewis, Detroit	12	18	30
Weiland, Detroit	11	19	30
Aurie, Detroit	10	20	30
Chapman, Americans	7	23	30
Barry, Boston	14	14	28
Voss, St. Louis	11	17	28
Stewart, Boston	16	11	27
Clapper, Boston	15	12	27
Robinson, Montreal	15	12	27
Howe, St. Louis	14	13	27
W. Cook, Rangers	15	11	26
F. Cook, Rangers	13	13	26
Brydson, St. Louis	8	17	25
Gottselig, Chicago	16	8	24
Goodfellow, Detroit	8	15	23

Yale Batterymen Report

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—More than 60 battery candidates for the Yale University baseball team reported to Coach Joe Wood yesterday in answer to the first official call of the 1935 campaign. Outstanding pitching aspirants present at the indoor drill in the Coxe field gymnasium included B. C. Rankin '36, football ace who last year blanked Harvard, 2 to 0; Louis Walker '36, D. O. Harrington '35, Charles Dillingham '35, J. M. Noyes and T. A. D. Jones '36S, son of the famous Yale football and baseball star and football coach. P. C. Klein '35, basketball ace who is the best catcher on the squad, was not present yesterday but Bradley Smith '36, R. S. Bosworth Jr. '36 and O'Neil, who were on last season's squad, led an impressive group of receivers.

Providence Players At Top of Scoring List

Official scoring figures of the leaders in the Canadian-American Hockey League show Leo Gaudreault and Hago Harrington, Providence center and left wing, heading the list. Paul Runge, Quebec left winger, is third, and Lloyd Jackson, New Haven center, is fourth. The first right winger to make the grade is Gus Rivers, also of Providence, who holds fifth place. Because of the frequent changes in the Boston Cub lineup only one member of the league-leading team is among the first 10 scorers, Gene Carrigan, in eighth place. The 10 leaders:

	G	A	Pts
Gaudreault, Frovidence	19	20	39
Harrington, Providence	11	27	38
Runge, Quebec	16	20	36
Jackson, New Haven	17	17	34
Rivers, Providence	15	17	32
Saunders, Philadelphia	16	15	31
Forslund, Philadelphia	13	18	31
Carrigan, Boston	9	18	27
Burmister, Philadelphia	9	16	25
Lowrey, Quebec-Providence	14	10	34

College Basketball Results

Berea 26, Eastern Kentucky T. 17.
Brooklyn P. P. 37, Drexel 32.
Centre 48, Union (Ky.) 28.
Columbia C. 41, Morningside 21.
Dakota Wes. 51, Spearfish N. 29.
Drake 45, Tulsa 26.
Geneva 44, Carnegie Tech 34.
Grinnell 31, Oklahoma A. and M. 23.
Illinois C. 44, Illinois Wesleyan 29.
Indiana 34, Iowa 30.
Iowa State 50, Oklahoma 44.
Kansas 32, Nebraska 21.
Kentucky 25, Alabama 16.
Minnesota 29, Michigan 26.
Mississippi State 44, Miss. C. 42.
New York 27, Brooklyn 25.
Ohio State 41, Northwestern 29.
Oregon State 28, Idaho 18.
Purdue 35, Temple 34.
St. Thomas 18, Augsburg 11.
Trenton 28, Wilmington 21.
Villanova 22, LaSalle 21.
Waynesburg 44, Slippery Rock 37.
Wisconsin 26, Chicago 24.
W. Virginia 38, Georgetown 16.

Chapman and Martin Sign

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Giants and the Yankees signed up a ball player apiece yesterday. Joe Martin, substitute infielder, sent in his signed papers from Gause, Texas, to the Giants, while Ben Chapman, outfielder, came into the Yankee fold. Chapman is wintering at his Birmingham home.

Miss Bauer Wins at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 11 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., won the Miami Biltmore women's golf tournament here Saturday by defeating Mrs. Joe Bydolek of Buffalo, N. Y., one up in the 36-hole final match.

Dixie Golf Marked By Upsets, Defaults, Extra-Hole Matches

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Upsets, defaults and extra-hole matches in the opening 18-hole round yesterday of the eleventh annual Dixie amateur golf tournament left the locker room handicappers gasping.

Curtis Bryan Jr. of Miami, who won the tournament last year, defaulted to William Mandell of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., after appearing at the clubhouse. He left suddenly without going to the first tee.

Mike Parco of Buffalo, N. Y., upset Bob Gormly, Miami City champion, on the 19th green for the day's biggest surprise of the play. Parco squeezed out a birdie for the victory, as the hometown clubswinger contented himself with a par 5.

A. P. Lawton, Providence (R. I.) veteran, forced Charles Whitehead, runner-up last year, to the 19th green before losing the extra hole to an eagle 3. Lawton missed a two-footer on the 18th, allowing Whitehead to square the match there.

E. H. Robinson of Aurora, Ill., captured the marathon match of the first day's play, winning from E. E. Grubb of St. Louis, Mo., on the 21st hole. In the other extra-hole match, Art Lunch, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., defeated Jack Vilas Sr., of Evanston, Ill., on the 19th.

Byron Hunt of Columbus, Ohio, the medalist, moved into the second round eliminating Lee Fowler of Hollywood, Calif., 2 and 1. Edward Joyce of Chicago turned in the best golf of the day, so far as cards would tell, in trouncing George Wilcox of Miami, 7 and 6, with a 70, two under par for the course.

Bruno Minkley of Buffalo, N. Y., advanced by default of his opponent, C. G. Hawkinson of Minneapolis, while John Cummings Jr. of Memphis defeated Whitney Curtis of Fort Lauderdale, 2 and 1.

Pair of Old Rivals In Bobsleigh Trials

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 12 (AP)—The battle for first place in the four-man trials to determine America's 1936 Olympic 25-man bobsleigh squad today centers around two old rivals and a Lake Placid policeman who took up the sport only a year ago.

Leading at the end of the first two heats by .68 of a second, husky Donna Fox of the Bronx, defended his lead against the skill of Curtis Stevens, Lake Placid, and the youthful Francis Tyler, who directs village traffic in his role as policeman when not speeding down the twisting Mt. Van Hoevenberg run.

Although Tyler was conceded a chance to move into a leading position in the final two heats today, the gallery looked for thrills in a renewal of the friendly rivalry between Fox and Stevens which hit its peak last week end when the latter beat Fox for the national A. A. U. title by .99 of a second.

Adirondack supporters of the eldest of the famous bobbing Stevens predicted that Fox was due to finally scale the heights he has strived for since the slide was built in 1931.

Dewar Rifle Competition

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 12 (AP)—Two St. Petersburg marksmen, M. E. Johnston and Victor O. Wehle, were the winners of first and second place, respectively, in the individual Dewar rifle competition, with scores of 399 each, at yesterday's matches of the first annual national mid-winter small-bore rifle and pistol shoot of the American Rifle Association. In the long-range, two-man rifle team match, A. M. Bidwell, Middletown, Conn., and Eric Johnson, New Haven, Conn., won first place, with 390 out of a possible 400. C. O. Kuhn, Stratford, Conn., and Thurman Randle, Dallas, Texas, were second with 387. The shoot ends tomorrow and aggregate scores will be compiled to determine national and southeastern championships in both rifle and pistol.

Ben Cantwell Ready

Ben Cantwell's signed contract arrived in the Boston Braves' headquarters in the Copley-Plaza yesterday. Cantwell, who for several seasons has been one of the best right-handed pitchers in the National League, was handicapped last season, winning only five games. In a letter to the Braves' management, Cantwell says that his pitching arm is in excellent shape once more and he is out to have an even better season than he did in 1933, when he won 20 games.

College Hockey Result

Bowdoin 1, Bates 0.

Silvia Henrotin, Dorothy Andrus In U. S. Tennis

To Play for Indoor Title Won Last Year by Norma Taubele

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Stepping out with one of the strongest fields in years—an array that includes an entrant from overseas—the twenty-eighth women's United States indoor tennis championship promises to develop into more than just another tournament.

In addition to the return of virtually all of last year's contestants from whom Norma Taubele of New York emerged the winner, the field includes Dorothy B. Andrus of Stamford, Conn., who until last summer played much of her tennis abroad, and Silvia Henrotin, second ranking French star.

It's the first time in years there has been a challenge from across-the-seas for the American indoor title. The tricolor challenger has girded herself for the test. She's been the guest of Miss Andrus and has been familiarizing herself with American board courts in the vicinity of New York after having played around a bit in southern tournaments.

While Miss Henrotin will command considerable of the spotlight when the tournament opens in the Seventh Regiment Armory here next Monday, she will be closely pressed for a place in the front ranks by her hostess. Miss Andrus, recently ranked fourth in the nation for 1934, is the highest nationally ranked performer in the tournament, and on the basis of her showing last summer she rates the role of favorite.

Miss Taubele will have to upset tradition of the past 10 years in order to retain the title she won last year after a thrilling final with Helen Pederson, the Stamford youngster, who proved to be the sensation of last year's tournament.

Not since 1925 has a player repeated in the indoor championship. The last player to turn the trick was Mrs. John B. Jessup, who first won the title in 1924. Since then there have been nine different title-holders.

The entries of Miss Andrus and Miss Henrotin were cheerfully received by Richard Jones, chairman of the United States Lawn Tennis Association's committee in charge of this tournament.

"They'll guarantee a high quality of play and probably wield a great influence on increasing the attendance which ultimately helps to enable us to make both ends meet, financially speaking," Jones said.

Detroit Buys Scotty Bowman and Syd Howe

DETROIT, Feb. 12 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings yesterday acquired Syd Howe, left wing, and Scotty Bowman, right defense man, from the St. Louis Eagles in the biggest cash deal made in the National Hockey League in several seasons. Howe and Bowman left St. Louis last night and will enter the Detroit lineup immediately. The Red Wings paid $50,000 for the two men, and released Teddy Graham, defense man, to the Eagles.

New Haven Gets Player

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 12 (AP)—Manager Frank Carroll of the New Haven Eagles last night announced the acquisition of Norman "Dutch" Schultz, forward and center, from the Detroit Olympics hockey team. Schultz reported here simultaneously with the announcement and is slated to remain with the Eagles of the Canadian-American League for the remainder of the season. The latest addition to the Eagles' roster is the property of the Detroit Red Wings of the National League.

Sarazen in Jones' Tourney

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, who at one time or another has held all of professional golf's major titles, is going to compete in Bobby Jones' invitation masters' tournament in Georgia next month. Sarazen wasn't present for the inauguration of Jones' tournament last year. The stocky campaigner was on an exhibition tour of South America at the time with Joe Kirkwood.

Edward Lee Keeps His Billiard Title

United States Amateur Three-Cushion Billiards Championship

	W	L	HR	BG
Edward Lee, New York	7	1	8	52
Gene Deardorff, St. Louis	6	2	7	58
E. E. Spitz, Brookline	4	3	7	80
A. H. Primeau, Detroit	4	3	6	75
J. F. Davenport, Phila.	3	4	10	57
G. M. O'Dea, Chicago	2	5	5	65
L. N. Radler, New York	2	5	5	58
A. Horwitz, Minneapolis	1	6	6	48

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Edward Lee, of New York, is again the United States amateur three-cushion billiards champion, as the result of a playoff with Gene Deardorff, of St. Louis yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club. Both had won their final matches in the afternoon, Deardorff defeating Edward E. Spitz of Brookline, Mass., 50 to 34 in 58 innings, with high runs of 4 each, while Lee disposed of John F. Davenport, 50 to 33 in 56 innings, also with high runs of 4 for each.

In the evening Lee required 61 innings to dispose of his opponent and his best run was 5 to 3 for Deardorff, while the total scores were 50 to 35. Spitz dropped back to a tie with Albert R. Primeau of Detroit for third position, while Davenport, though with the high run of the tournament, 10, finished fifth.

Macdonald Smith Wins Oakmont Golf Crown

GLENDALE, Calif., Feb. 12 (AP)—The veteran Macdonald Smith again has demonstrated he can hold his own or better in match play by taking the Nassau end of the Oakmont open golf title after winning 72 holes of medal play a week before.

He needed to beat Jimmy Hines and John Revolta in the final round yesterday in order to capture the crown, and he did.

The match went to the eighteenth where a par 4 would have given him a tie with Revolta and defeat. So with all the adroitness of his 45 years, Smith carefully surveyed his lie in heavy grass off the green.

Out of his bag came a five iron, hickory shafted. He chipped the ball crisply. It took the green at the right spot with just enough of a delicate cut to follow the necessary arc into the cup 60 feet away.

It was the shot of a champion, under championship pressure. Smith collected 12 points from his two opponents for that final round to win with 31 out of a possible 48.

Tied for second were Ky Laffoon, Chicago, and Henry Picard, the Agua Caliente title holder from Hershey, Penna., with 29.

Heights Casino Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—R. Berkeley Bell, Frank Bowden, Gregory S. Mangin and Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok will fight out the singles in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament at Heights Casino as the result of the play over the week end. The first three were favorites, but the victory of the Long Island doctor over Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers in the quarterfinals by a score of 10—8, 15—13 was a surprise. The doubles was brought up to the final round, to be played on Tuesday, with Bell and Mangin opposing Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Dr. McCauliff. The first pair won their early-round matches with comparatively little trouble, defeating Watson M. Washburn and A. W. Macpherson, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, and Bowden and E. E. Jenkins Jr., the Seventh Regiment pair, 6—2, 7—5; but Wood and McCauliff had hard battles to defeat Albert Law and Leonard Hartman, 3—6, 10—8, 7—5, and Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr. and H. I. Pratt Jr., 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Norfolk Skier Leads

RUMFORD, Maine, Feb. 12 (AP)—Ole Hegge of the Norfolk, Conn., Outing Club yesterday won the United States eastern amateur 36-kilometer cross-country ski race to wind up the Chisolm Skiing and Outing Club's annual winter carnival. Hegge's time was 3h. 8m. 50s., and the Connecticut racer defeated two other skiers, his teammate, Nils Beckstrom, and Askel Anderson of the Berlin, N. H., Nansen Ski Club.

Bill McAfee Is Retired

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 12 (AP)—Pitcher Bill McAfee of the St. Louis Browns has been placed on the "voluntary retired list" to enter personal business with his father, the Browns' business office announced yesterday. Used as a relief man last season, McAfee had a part in 28 games, was credited with one victory and no losses.

College Wrestling Result

Harvard 17, Chicago 13.

Theoretical Limits Placed On Track Accomplishments

For First Time in Athletic History, Mathematicians Produce Figures Based on Scientific Research Placing Limit on All World Records

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (AP)—The best that any mercury-footed runner can hope to do in future attacks on world records is to clip only 27 hundredths of a second off the present of 9.4 seconds for the 100-yard dash or trim as much as 5:04 seconds off the existing standard of 4m. 6.7s. for the mile run.

In other words, for the first time in athletic history theoretical limits have been fixed for what the human being can accomplish, on foot as well as in other manifestations of track and field sport. The ultimate in the two events which have involved the keenest debate for years, is 9.13s. for the 100-yard sprint and 4m. 1.66s. for the mile.

The figures are based on scientific research made by Finnish mathematicians and developed into definite conclusions by Brutus Hamilton, former United States all-around champion, one-time University of Missouri star and now head track and field coach at the University of California.

Hamilton's findings are published in the February issue of the Amateur Athlete, official organ of the National Amateur Athletic Union.

Although Hamilton regards the nine-second "100" as an impossibility and the much-discussed four-minute mile as beyond the reach of the present record-holder, Glenn V. Cunningham, as well as his two great American rivals, William R. Bonthron and Gene Venzke, the Golden Bear coach concedes we will some day see 15 feet negotiated in the pole vault and 37 feet cleared in the broad jump.

However, science figures that man never will high jump seven feet, based probably on the fact that in 40 years less than 40 inches have been added to the world record, which now stands at 6 feet 6⅛ inches and is held by Walter Marty, a Californian.

Two "perfect" records are on the books now, in Hamilton's belief, backed up by scientific research. These are the time of 46.2 seconds for 400 meters, made at the 1932 Olympics by William Carr of Pennsylvania, and the shotput mark of 57 feet 1 inch, held by 270-pound Jack Torrance of Louisiana State.

The basis of figuring out the human limits in track and field competition, Hamilton admits, is as difficult to explain as the Einstein theory of relativity, but he says the research involves factors of energy, expectancy and fatigue, as well as "the mathematical laws dealing with physiological compensation."

They are the result of study in devising the new decathlon scoring table which will be used at the 1936 Olympics. Up to now the all-around competition has been scored with world-records of 1912 as an arbitrary basis.

There are 10 individual events for which Hamilton lists the ultimate in possible achievement, as compared with present records:

Event	Ultimate Limit	Present Record	Held by
100 yards	9.13s	9.4s	Frank Wykoff, U. S.
220 yards	20.18s	20.6s	Roland Locke, U. S.
400 meters	46.2s	46.2s	William Carr, U. S.
One mile	4m. 1.66s	4m 6.7s	Glenn V. Cunningham, U. S.
Two miles	8m. 44.2s	8m. 58.2s	Paavo Nurmi, Finland
Pole vault	15ft. 1.08in.	14ft. 4¾in.	William Graber, U. S.
Broad jump	27ft. 4.74in.	26ft. 2¼in.	Chuhei Nambu, Japan
Hop, step and jump	54ft. 8.28in.	51ft. 7in.	Chuhei Nambu, Japan
Javelin throw	256ft 10.32in.	249ft. 8in.	M. Jarvinen, Finland
Shotput	57ft. 1in.	57ft. 1in.	Jack Torrance, U. S.

Columbia U. C. Wins Class C Team Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Columbia University Club won its second team championship at squash tennis on Saturday, when its team captured the final playoff for the Metropolitan Class C title from Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, on the courts of the New York Athletic Club. The score was 4—1, with Donald Bellows, the New Moon leader, defaulting to Vincent Furno, first on the Columbia list, when his match could not affect the result Columbia University Club had already won the Class A championship, though one round still remains to be played this week.

Columbia U. C. 4, Crescent A.-H. C. 1

Vincent Furno, Columbia, won from Donald Bellows, by default.

C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, defeated W. H. Ferris, 15—3, 9—15, 15—6.

O. R. U. del Giudice, Columbia, defeated J. V. Gallagher Jr., 18—17, 10—15, 15—2.

Frank Kilroe, Columbia, defeated W. F. Koch, 15—12, 8—15, 15—8.

R. C. Aikenhead, Columbia, defeated H. F. Underwood, 15—17, 15—11, 15—4.

Sporting Around the Hub

ANOTHER near capacity house at the Boston Garden is assured tonight. The Toronto Maple Leafs play the Boston Bruins and any time these two hockey clubs clash, the unexpected is looked for. Not always have scenes and results been wholesome, but offsetting too much truculence have been many, many exciting and hard-fought contests.

Before and after the games there is the dynamic figure of Conn Smythe, always ready to discourse on hockey with newspaper man or fan. On the ice are such greats in hockey as Chuck Conacher, Happy Day, King Clancy and George Hainsworth. No team in the league is carrying more stars of headline prominence. Two great strategists, both of the quiet and retiring nature, handle the clubs during the contest—Dick Irvin of the Leafs and Frank Patrick of the Bruins.

It is barely possible that a triple tie for first place in the American group will occur after tonight's hockey games. Bruins and Rangers are tied for second, two points below the first-place Chicago Black Hawks. The Hawks face Montreal Maroons at Montreal and if they lose and the Rangers and Bruins win, the tie will occur. The Rangers have the easiest task in prospect, especially since the lowly St. Louis Eagles, Rangers' opponents, have sold Scotty Bowman and Syd Howe, team mainstays to Detroit.

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England is meeting the United States this afternoon at the Harvard Club of Boston in the third of an international women's squash racquets series. The first match, played in this country in 1933, was won by England, 4 to 1. The second match resulted in a clean sweep of five matches for the English players at the Queen's Club, London, last year. The Wolfe-Noel Cup, donated by Susan Noel and Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe of England, is at stake.

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Harvard University and Union Boat Club will meet in two playoff matches, on neutral courts, for the Massachusetts Class A interclub squash racquets championship. The announcement was made by Ralph E. Stuart, chairman of the tournament committee of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association. Harvard and Union B. C. tied for the title at the end of the regular playing schedule last week. The first match of the playoff will take place at the Harvard Club of Boston on Thursday at 5:30 p. m. The second match is scheduled for Feb. 19 on the Boston Athletic Association courts. Harvard is favored to carry off the title because H. S. Howes Jr. and J. L. Ware will be lost to the U. B. C. team in the playoffs.

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While the Harvard varsity hockey team is playing Brown University in Providence tonight, the Harvard freshmen will be opposing the Boston University freshmen at the Boston Arena.

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One of the feature events of the fourteenth annual University Club college meet, which is to be held in the Boston Garden Saturday evening, promises to be the hurdle race, as Bowdoin College has been promoted to the class A competition. This will bring Phil Good, the Bowdoin star, against Milton Green of Harvard. In the B. A. A. games, Green won the event, but Good tied the world record in one of the preliminary heats, only to be eliminated in the semifinals.

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The Monitor Athletic Club scored a 3-to-1 hockey victory over the John Hancock Insurance Company sextet late yesterday afternoon in the Boston Arena. Ernest Erickson scored two goals for the Monitor team, one on an assist by Dana Preble. James Laird scored the other Monitor goal, while MacKinnon shot John Hancock's only goal.

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Gene Sarazen, former United States open golf champion, recently returned from a tour "down under" where he met Australian and New Zealand stars, will be one of the guest speakers at the testimonial dinner to Harry Bowler, veteran professional at the Winchester Country Club tomorrow night. Charles Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, Francis Ouimet, John Abbott, former Winchester C. C. president, will be among the speakers. Sarazen may air his views on the pari-mutuel gambling which has forced its way into tournament golf.

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Freshman baseball battery candidates at Harvard University reported to Coach Henry Chauncey yesterday in Briggs cage for the first informal indoor practice of the season. Varsity batterymen are due to report in the cage on March 25.

By-Plays—*By George M. R. Holmes*
Sports Editor

Stiffening Amateur Tennis Standards

IT WAS only to be expected that the United States Lawn Tennis Association would back up its president (Walter Merrill Hall) by rejecting the proposition of the Czechoslovakian association that amateurs be permitted to accept money for appearing in tennis action-films. As President Hall well stated, the approval of the move would have been an "encroachment upon the amateur spirit" which "would only be the first of a series" of similar demands. And, if this move were to be approved, why should not other phases of tennis activities which might claim to be of educational value be exempted from the list of violations which now go to make an amateur a professional? For instance, if the tennis amateur player can be filmed for educational purposes, why cannot the amateur write on tournament matches for educational purposes; why not permit him to be paid for giving instructions on a court by showing how he plays? If it is fair for a tennis player to take money from his tennis skill or reputation in one way, it should be just as fair for him to make it in any other way and by the time the limit has been reached the amateur will be as professional as the straight professional. Trying to keep tennis players amateur by weakening the rules is no way to handle tennis or any other amateur sport and the U. S. L. T. A. is deserving of much praise for its stand, especially as the English association favored the move.

The Eight Weeks' Rule

By passing the eight weeks' rule, the associaton has taken another step toward stiffening the amateur requirements; but it is to be regretted that the force of the new rule has been somewhat weakened through adopting means whereby it may be waived. It is easy to realize that if the U. S. L. T. A. is to continue its quest for the Davis Cup, eight weeks are hardly enough in which to permit the development of the team and also cover the time required for traveling and playing. This might well be made an exception; but exempting players in national and sectional tournaments if they are certified by their sectional associations as "official representatives" of such sections, is, we believe, letting the bars down quite a bit.

A United States "Wimbledon"

Beginning this year, the championship tournaments will be held on a sort of "Wimbledon" plan. The men's and women's singles are to be held together at the West Side Tennis Club, while the men's and women's doubles will be held together at the Longwood Cricket Club. This will be the first time in history that such a lineup has been tried out, and it will be interesting to see just how the tennis public takes to the innovation. By having the women play in the morning and the men in the afternoon, these two championships will not require any more time than has been the case when they were held separately, and they should draw larger crowds than has been the case heretofore.

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Saturday a Great Day for 22-Year-Old Girls

Last Saturday was a great day for 22-year-old girls, as no fewer than three of them won championship honors. Maribel Y. Vinson of Winchester and New York recaptured the women's fancy skating championship of the United States which she lost by default last year; Margot E. Lumb of England added the women's squash racquets championship of the United States to her all-English championship in the same sport, and Sonja Henie of Norway won the women's fancy skating championship for the ninth consecutive year.

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Spotless cleanliness. Excellent food. Running water in all rooms, and a hundred and one other personal comforts.
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LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet; gas fires, constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress, Bayswater 1751.

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Charming house in sunny garden, excellent and liberal menu; every comfort; garden produce; garage; special winter terms; personal supervision. MR. and MRS. P. MARTIN.

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Quiet private road; central; hot and cold running water, electric fires, chef; personal supervision; moderate terms.

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The Cafe with Character and Charm R. A. C. appointed
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High Class Grocery and Provision Merchants
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FLORIST and FRUITERER
Floral tributes of every description at reasonable prices. Fruit daintily packed for gifts.
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SEEDS, PLANTS, SHRUBS, ROSES and SEED POTATOES
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Main Road to Scotland
Fresh Butter and Eggs, Home-Made Jams, Chutneys and Cakes

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Stocks of all kinds of fuel.

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ARTISTIC GOWN MAKER
and SPECIALIST for
DRESS FABRICS, GLOVES HANDKERCHIEFS *and* HOSIERY
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Suits from £5.5.0
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TAILOR
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Confectioners of quality.
Large variety of dainty cakes and Pastries
Give them and our CAFE a trial
All kinds of Parties catered for

For Modern
DECORATION
Call in
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T. BRENNAND
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Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
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Extensive Galleries Displaying Everything in GLASS and CHINA
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Presentation boxes and goods by weight promptly dispatched.

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Eversoft Upholstery
Pure Materials—Made entirely by us in our new workshops
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
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100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
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New-laid eggs from our own farm.
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Specializing in the value offered at 3½ and 4½ gns.

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Service and Satisfaction Every Time at
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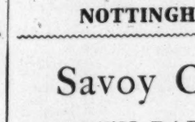
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Complete Outfitting for Men, Women, and Children
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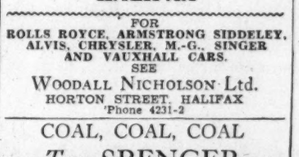
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Complete Fireplace Suites from £5-15-0.
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Humane Methods and service

YORKSHIRE

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DECORATION
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LADIES' COATS
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For Over 100 Years We Have Been Dealers in Fine Shoes.
We Give Special Attention to FITTING
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Ladies' Dressmaker
Edith Smith
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Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS
PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD *(Continued)*

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Makers of BREAD and CONFECTIONERY of the Highest Grade with the Purest of Ingredients Obtainable at

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373 ECCLESALL ROAD	Tel. 1029
484 FULWOOD ROAD	Tel. 31524
11 HEREFORD STREET	Tel. 21416

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HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
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(John A. Gregory)
Accounts for Taxation, Estate Management, Insurance—All Classes
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Enquiries: 24 Norfolk Row. Phone 20828

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You Can Have More Leisure If You Use
The Wakefield Steam Laundry
GRANTLY STREET, WAKEFIELD
Our Van Will Call in Response to a postcard.

Coal 22/6 27/- 28/6
PER TON DELIVERED
J. L. WALKER
53 WESTGATE END PHONE 2858

Scotland

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BACON, CHEESE and BUTTERMEN
George Gibson & Sons
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See Beauty Expressed in Your Home, Through Our Decorating Service
MIDDLETON & SON
Decorators
22 Dublin Street Phone 27900

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"The Barton," a very heavy Tissue, 48 ins. wide, with cross stitch effect, in soft shades of Green and Fawn, Pink and Fawn, Blue and Fawn, Rust and Fawn.
Special Price, per yard 1/11½
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Special Price, per yard 3/11
A. GARDNER & SON, Ltd.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1
Established over 100 years.

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* * *

Clipper Pioneer Is Being Put Through Paces; Lindbergh to Command Experimental Flight

* * *

Riding majestically across the broad expanse of the turquoise Atlantic for 1200 miles between Miami and Puerto Rico and guided alternately by radio and celestial navigation, the giant transoceanic flying boat, Clipper Pioneer, has completed the first 5000 miles of training flights preparatory to the launching of an experimental air transport service across the Pacific between California and China.

Within the next week the second series of long-distance trial flights are to be conducted, with the big four-engined ship flying both by day and the tropic night. These long-range operations have been flown under actual overocean transport conditions, and it was learned from Pan American Airways officials today that the huge flying boat will be taken to the Pacific coast shortly after the tests here are completed. From some point in California, probably San Francisco, the experimental flight to China will be made with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Pan Air's technical advisor, in command of the expedition.

Nonstop Flight

In a carefully developed program, the long range operations were extended this week to a nonstop flight, the first ever to be accomplished, between the mainland and the island of Puerto Rico. The first run over this 1200-mile range was made during the daylight hours, and the return flight from the island was flown through the night, entirely over open sea and beyond sight of any marine lights or landmarks. While cruising speed was not a consideration on either of these long range flights, the big Clipper comfortably covered the distance in each direction in eight hours and 30 minutes, with engines only 62.5 per cent of their 2800 total horsepower.

In addition to the personnel training, the preliminary flight series was run to collect data on the operation of new instruments, including a new-type drift-sight, a new system for lubricating in flight, and for testing of new octants and sextants for celestial navigation. One of the most important tests was that of fuel consumption at various motor speeds. A specially designed meter, to register the flow of gasoline into the engines, has been installed in order to determine the exact range of the plane.

After nearly three years of classroom studies, during which "paper" flights were navigated on scheduled runs over both Pacific and Atlantic air routes, Pan-American marine pilots and other flying personnel had their first chance to put theory into practice. Earlier in the program the personnel were put through a series of night landings and take-offs and other training flights to familiarize them with the operation of the ship under all conditions of water, wing and weather.

Flying "Blind"

During the preliminary training period the big cockpit, which has stations for pilot, co-pilot, radio operator and flight engineer, was divided, one-half was entirely hooded so that the pilots in training had no visibility whatever beyond the instrument board. Hour after hour pilots were required to fly entirely "blind" using only the instruments to keep them on the flight course and at the varying altitudes specified by the operations officer in charge of the training program.

In addition to the usual instruments carried on all Pan American clipper planes, this transoceanic training plane carries several new and specially designed instruments for use on the transpacific service which is planned for the near future. Tanks have been installed to carry more than a half ton of oil. Advanced type two way radio apparatus is now being installed along with a new direction-finding system.

On the first daylight flight to Puerto Rico the plane was flown at varying altitudes up to 10,000 feet. During the night flight, two of the eight hours were flown entirely by instruments at 8000 feet when the monster flying boat encountered a dense cloud mass that extended over the Atlantic course of 300 miles before breakng.

A crew list that will undoubtedly be followed for the transpacific operations was carried on all training hops. This consisted of a master pilot, a second officer pilot, a third officer pilot, a navigation officer, an engineering officer and a radio officer.

In addition to this regular crew, two motor experts were carried to supervise fuel consumption tests and the operation of the new auxiliary engine instruments.

Installing Instruments

The Clipper is now in the shop at Dinner Key for a permanent installation of instruments and other accessories, various positions having been tested during the preliminary part of the program. It is expected that within a week a second series of training flights will begin. Those will take the ship up to its full range limit, estimated at 3000 miles or better, and after this it will be flown to the Pacific coast.

The sincere interest of Pan American in its transpacific operation is best indicated by the establishment of a new district office on the Pacific coast. The general belief has been for some time that this system, now one of the largest air line networks in the world, would first inaugurate a transatlantic service via Bermuda and the Azores. International complications with foreign air lines have shelved this idea and every indication points to a dirigible service, rather than a flying boat schedule, across the Atlantic sometime this year.

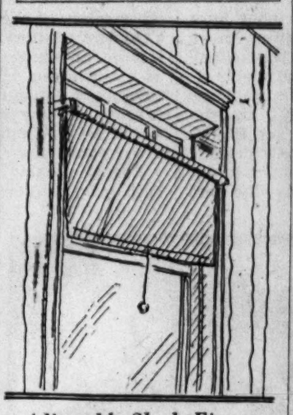
Already Pan American operations encircle the South American continent and Central America. Pan American subsidiaries operate in Alaska and in China. The tentative Pacific route will be from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands and Guam, both United States possessions.

G. M.

[A Tuesday Feature]

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Adjustable Shade Fixture

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN OFFICES, and often in homes, it is desirable to have a means of shutting out the direct rays of the sun without darkening the room. This would be easy to accomplish with the new shade fixture shown above, which gained U. S. Patent No. 1985105 for W. S. Pickett, of Santa Clara, Calif. A long thin strip of metal extends down each side of the window; in it are holes into which the ordinary shade roller may be pegged. Then, the shade may be rolled down from any part of the window, and not just from the top.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Newspaper Tubes

ONE boy with a flair for the useful made his mother a tin roll to hold the newspaper the boys delivered to the house. It was made with an extra piece that could be nailed against the porch. The paper boy coming along could roll the newspaper a bit and slip it into the container, sure that the puppy next door would not make off with it.

His mother liked the simple container, and had him paint it to match the house. This gave the boy an idea. If his mother thought the open end container useful, so would other home owners along the street. He made three more as a try-out and went out to sell them. To date he has made many, and has found ready sale for all.

M. C. R.

In Lighter Vein

One-Sided

Mrs. Jones (to insurance agent): "Mr. Jones says he can't talk to you today."

"Oh, he won't have to say a word."—*Answers.*

Practical Present

Friend: "You say your husband bought you a complete library for a wedding present?"

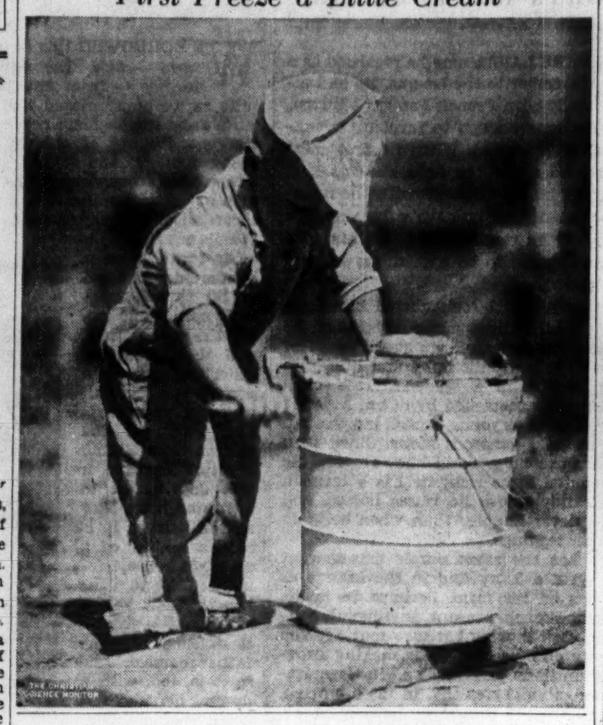
Young Mrs. MacThistle: "Yes, I'll read you some of the titles: 'How to Cook,' 'Operating A Washing Machine,' 'Shortcuts in Sewing,' 'Easy Knitting Lessons,' and 'Cutting the Family Budget.'"

His Friend

The colleague of a certain politician tells an amusing story about him. It seems that an admirer of the great man had begged an autographed photograph.

The politician began writing across it: "To my very dear friend . . . ." Then he paused and asked in the charming manner familiar to all his friends: "What name did you say?"—*Toronto Globe.*

First Freeze a Little Cream



The Children's Corner

Little Dorrie's Family

LITTLE Dorrie was just a year old when Daddy brought her a rough-coated brown doggie. And since the doggie was to be her very own, it was quite right that little Dorrie should name him. "Dodo," Dorrie said, as Mother held out the tiny pink and white hand to pat the big brown head.

Much as Dodo may have wanted to run and play with other dogs, he never left his little mistress. "Good Dodo!" Daddy would say, when he came home each night from his office in the city. Sometimes Daddy carried a very big bundle under his arm, a present for Dodo of a nice, big bone which the dog enjoyed all by himself in the woodshed.

From an overcoat pocket, Daddy usually drew out two little packages. He felt first of one, then the other, and Dorrie would whisper to Mother: "The little one is for Dorrie." Of course, this was when Dorrie had grown to be quite a big girl, all of three years old.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"You Must Help Me Take Care of My Family, Dodo," Said Dorrie.

Mother would say, "Yes, that little one must be for Dorrie, but whose can the other be?"

Then Daddy would say, "For my sweethearts!" and quickly drop the packages into their laps. It was always fun to open these surprise packages of Daddy's. It might be a bunch of violets for Mother and a tea rose for little Dorrie, or it might be bonbons and salted nuts. One just never knew all the wonderful things Daddy could find to bring home.

One night, Daddy telephoned to make sure little Dorrie would not go to bed before he arrived. When he came in, he had Dodo's bone as usual, but Dodo seemed more interested in Daddy's overcoat pocket than he was in the bone. Little Dorrie hugged herself with delight as Mother helped Daddy with his gloves and overshoes. Daddy himself was so excited that he didn't take off his overcoat. The surprise for Dorrie was something in a blue denim bag, but it was a double surprise for Mother and Daddy because the bag was empty.

"What was supposed to be in the bag, dear?" Mother asked.

"It was a little white angora kitten," Daddy answered, "but what has become of it?"

They looked everywhere for the little new pet, then gave it up. Little Dorrie didn't exactly know what a white angora kitten was, but she liked the blue bag so went to bed quite happy.

Then Daddy took off his big overcoat, which reminded him of the little package for Mother. He put his hand in his pocket to get it, then quickly drew it out.

"Come quick, Mother! I've found it. The little rascal is in my pocket, and Dodo knew it!"

When little Dorrie came down to breakfast, she was as happy as could be to find the beautiful little kitten in a box behind the kitchen stove.

"You must help me take care of my family, Dodo," she told the doggie as he sniff-sniffed all around the kitten.

Daily Anecdote

Busy Mr. Hoover

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

RESPONSIBILITY does not wholly cease when a man vacates the Presidency of the United States. A year after Mr. Hoover retired to private life he was receiving at least 200 letters a day; and when matters of special importance were impending in Washington, the number frequently increased to 1500 a day.

Two secretaries are required to attend to this large volume of mail, for Mr. Hoover replies to all letters. More than $8000 a year is spent for postage alone by the ex-President.

Quotation for Today

AS NOTHING reveals character like the company we keep, so nothing foretells futurity like the thoughts over which we brood.—HILLIS.

Then Barge Off to Work

These Incidents in the Day of a Busy Boy Were Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by Mary Adams, Azusa, Calif.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—LII

This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.

JUST as *John* is the most popular of English baptismal names, so is *Hans* in Germany, and from both a multitude of surnames have been derived.

Hans is a shortened form of *Johannes*, which is a non-German name, and entered the country after the introduction of Christianity. In addition to the simplex, there are many compound names in which *Hans* forms an element, as in *Schwartzhans* ("Black John"), *Altejohann* ("Old John"), *Jungjohann* ("Young John"), *Langhans* ("Long John"), *Kleinhans* ("Little John"), and many others.

Local names in German are as widely diffused as elsewhere. Thus we find names like *Flemming, Oestreich* ("Austria"), *Polack* ("Pole"), *Fichte* ("fir tree"), *Grünewald* ("Greenwood"). *Backhaus* in German means "bakehouse." In our English names *Backhouse* and *Bacchus*, the terms mean both "bakehouse" and "backhouse." *Hain* in Old English, as well as German, means "hedge, or grove," as in the local surname *Falkenhayn* ("Falconhedge"), *-burg* ("castle") as in *Hindenburg*.

In German surnames, occupations are stated more definitely than in English. In England we are satisfied with the names *Baker* or *Smith*. But in Germany, in addition to *Becker* for "baker," we have the surnames *Weichbecker* ("soft baker"), *Pfannbecker* ("pan"), *Kuchenbecker* ("cake"), to name only a few.

Answers to Correspondents

A. Thill—Your name goes back from English to Anglo-French, and thence to Latin. It is a local name from *Til* or *Thil* in France. This place, when a Roman settlement, was known by the Latin name *Tilia*, meaning "dweller by the *Line*," or, as we now call it, "lime tree."

W. M. Chetwynd — Your name, *Chetwynd*, with its variant form *Chatwin*, is local and indicates that its first owner was of the parish of Chetwynd in the County of Shropshire. This is an old family name. In 1273 it was entered in the rolls as John de Chedewinde Co., Salop. In the seventeenth century appears the name Sir W. Chetwynd of Ingestre; and later, in 1680, W. R. Chetwynd, the grandson of Sir William, became third Viscount Chetwynd.

The place name *Chetwynd* means "the cottage winding way," from Old English *cete*, "a cottage," and *wind* or *wynde*, "a twisting or winding way."

Brevities

St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press: Wonder if the Administration would consider plowing under every third book written by its high officials.

Detroit Free Press: Household allowance: The sum a wife receives to pay home expenses and provide her husband with spending money.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness Knows No Race Nor Clime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oran, Algeria

MOTORING in Algeria one sunny morning, some Englishmen observed a tiny figure in the road. The people in the British car began to slow up with a view to looking into the situation, when over the hill came roaring one of the buses that go at such a tremendous pace all over this beautiful country.

There was plenty of room for the bus to pass and leave the child in the middle of the road; but the bus, which had come to the child before the car, suddenly pulled up, and the driver—a typical rough, burly Algerian colonial — jumped out, gently picked up the little Arab, and, running up the steep bank beside the road, set it down amid the riot of wild flowers, safely out of the way.

As he drove off, the people in the private car and the passengers in the bus all smiled in mutual understanding—all sense of Arab, Algerian, British, French, and Spanish nationality was wiped out in that moment of universal family feeling centered round a baby.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Word "Disciple"

THE Greek word rendered "disciple" in our Common Version of the New Testament is *mathetes*. As used in Classical Greek, it seems to have been regularly employed to denote the "pupil" of a philosopher or other teacher "in contradistinction to the 'master' (*didaskalos*) . . . or to the 'discoverer' (*Heuretes*)" (Hastings Dictionary: I, 609); and a similar usage is found in the New Testament, where we read of the "disciples" of the Baptist, of the Pharisees (Mark 2:18), of Moses (John 9:28), but, especially, of the Wayshower.

It is interesting to notice, however, that *mathetes* ("disciple") implies more than merely "pupil" or "learner." "It signifies an adherent who keeps the instruction given to him, and makes it his rule of conduct" (Cremer: "Biblio-theological Lexicon of N. T. Greek:" p. 411). On the other hand, an "apostle" is specifically "one who is sent forth" on a special mission (from *apo*, "from," and *stellein*, "to send").

Things of Beauty

Readers are invited to share in this department jottings of colorful or beautiful impressions.

Forsythia blossoms in a vase of robin's-egg blue.

—*Kathleen S., Chestnut Hill, Mass.*

The fragrances of grateful earth and grass and leaves and flowers that mingle into a lei of farewell to the summer shower.

—*Elizabeth D., Los Angeles*

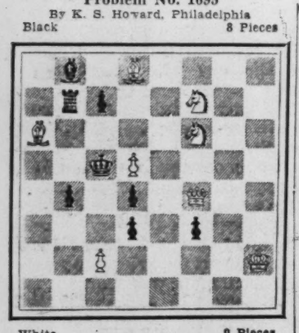
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1695

By K. S. Howard, Philadelphia

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

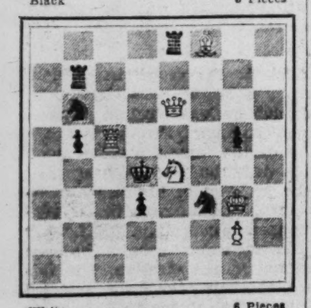
White to play and mate in two

This fine problem was used in the Cleveland-Cincinnati solving contest last September and first appeared in print in a recent issue of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Problem No. 1696

By Jan Svejda

Black 8 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

We venture the opinion that this gem hasn't grown any easier to solve in the 48 years since it first appeared in "Ceske ulohy Sachove."

Solutions to Problems

No. 1693. Q-Kt2

No. 1694. 1. RxP Q-K2ch
2. R-Q7ch
1. —— Q-B7
2. R-Kt6
1. —— Q-Kt8
2. K-R6

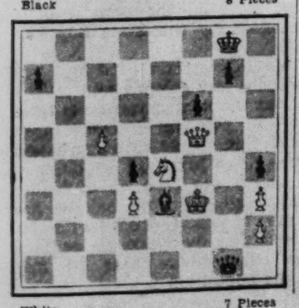
End-Game No. 238. White wins: 1 B-Kt8, RxB; 2 K-B7, RxQ; 3 PxR, P-R4; 4 P-Kt7ch, K-R2; 5 P-Kt8(Q)ch, K-R3; 6 Q-Kt6 mate.

End-Game

Yates failed to win this position, from his game with Nimzowitsch at Bad Kissingen, 1928, probably through time pressure. But the win is only a matter of four moves.

End-Game No. 239

Black 8 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

Black to play and win

'Chess for the Fun of It'

"Chess for the Fun of It" is the engaging title of a new publication by David McKay Company, in which the author, Brian Harley, chess editor of the London Observer, problem editor of the Social Chess Quarterly and author of "Mate in Two Moves," offers a simple and decidedly readable introduction to the game of chess,—"for those who are wise enough to take their chess in light-hearted spirit." Beginners and novices will find the book a stepping-stone to "a new and never-failing source of intelligent amusement." A final chapter dealing with great personalities of the game, with examples of their brilliant play, will interest players of all degrees. The price is $1.75.

'One-Hundred-and-One of My Best Games of Chess'

"One-Hundred-and-One of my Best Games of Chess" is a posthumous work of F. D. Yates, perennial British champion, arranged and edited by another well-known British master, W. Winter. The publisher is David McKay Company, South Washington Square, Philadelphia, and the price is $3. Yates followed Blackburne as the chief British representative in international competitions. Although he never ranked very high in the final standings, he invariably gave a good account of himself in his games with those who outranked him, from his first foreign tournament, Hamburg, 1910, where he defeated Dr. Tarrasch, who had felt he was not strong enough for the competition, to his last, San Remo, 1930, where he defeated Vidmar in what has been described as "the finest combinative game since the war." During this period he defeated every master of note, save Capablanca and Dr. Lasker.

Thirty of the games were annotated by Yates himself. This admirable collection is a fitting memorial to a player of unusual courage and tenacity. His best efforts will rank with the great games of modern chess.

Here is a game from the Mexico City tournament, in which the three American contestants lost only a point apiece, to one or the other of their compatriots. In it Steiner develops a winning direct attack on the K side, while Dake is busy establishing two passed pawns on the Q side.

Nimzowitsch Defense to QP Game

Dake White	Steiner Black	Dake White	Steiner Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-Kt5	Kt-Q
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 QxP	P-Q3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 Q-R4	Q-Kt3
4 Q-Kt3	P-B4	22 Q-B2	P-KB5
5 PxP	Kt-B3	23 Kt-K	PxP
6 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	24 PxP	Kt-B2
7 B-Q2	KtxQBP	25 P-KR4(c)	Kt-R3
8 Q-B2	Castles	26 R-B4	RxR
9 P-QR3	BxKt	27 PxR	Q-Kt6
10 BxB	P-B4	28 B-KB3	Kt-Kt5
11 P-QKt4(a)	Kt-K5	29 BxKt(Kt4)	Q-K6ch
12 B-Kt2	P-QKt3	30 K-R2	QxPch
13 P-K3	B-Kt2	31 K-Kt	QxB
14 B-K2	R-B	32 Kt-B3	R-B
15 CastlesKR	Kt-K2	33 R-Q3	Kt-Kt6
16 QR-Q	Q-K	34 Q-B2	P-K4
17 Q-R4	Kt-QB3	Resigns	
18 P-B5(b)	PxP		

(a) This turbulent move is of doubtful value, first because the QB it saves from exchange Black can only capture at the cost of a well-posted Kt, and second because White's positional advantage centers on the open Q file and possible massed action against Black's backward QP, which is not furthered, and possibly weakened, by this advance, which may leave the QBP somewhat weak. 11 P-K3, and if Kt-K5; 12 B-Q3, KtxB; 13 QxKt is probably sounder.

(b) White's plan of breaking up Black's Q side succeeds, but entails so much loss of time that meanwhile Black's K-side attack becomes overpowering. 18 B-Q3, threatening to exchange the strong KKt and close the diagonal, is indicated.

(c) To stop Black's Kt(B2)-Kt4, but it leaves the K position fatally exposed.

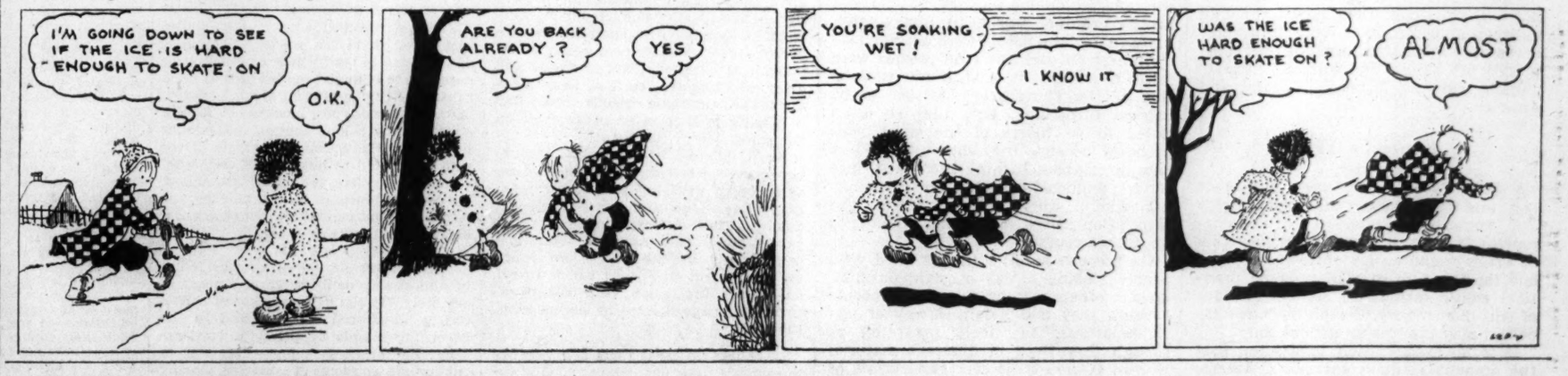
[A Tuesday Feature]

61 Years on Railroad

J. A. Thom, station agent at China Grove, N. C., plans to retire soon after having been in the service of the Southern Railway System for 61 years.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Come, Come, Either It Is or It Isn't!*

By Le Pelley


I'M GOING DOWN TO SEE IF THE ICE IS HARD ENOUGH TO SKATE ON
O.K.
ARE YOU BACK ALREADY ?
YES
YOU'RE SOAKING WET !
I KNOW IT
WAS THE ICE HARD ENOUGH TO SKATE ON ?
ALMOST

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Out of Sight but Not Out of Mind*

By Carmack

Last night the Boss carried my basket downstairs—
And he put it in a corner of the kitchen and told me that was where he wanted me to sleep until the cold weather was over—
Of course I didn't like the idea a bit and I wiggled my tail and told him so—
But before the night was over I discovered it was a lot warmer spot than the Boss's room—
Just the same, if he thought my sleeping downstairs would keep me from being on hand to see that he hopped out of bed on time, he was badly mistaken—
Because I was there "Johnny on the spot"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Anglo-American Co-operation

DIPLOMATICALLY speaking, the distance between London and Washington is less via Manila than via Queenstown. The shortest path to Anglo-American co-operation lies across the Pacific. The friendly American response to General Smuts's proposal for an understanding between Britain and America emphasizes again the fact that Americans, perhaps because they have the habit of pioneering toward the West, are far more ready to recognize the value of co-operative peace endeavors on the Pacific than on the Atlantic side.

The fact has had earlier proofs. The open door policy was established primarily by understandings with Great Britain. The United States' closest approach to the League of Nations, which saw Ambassador Gibson actually sitting with the League Council, grew out of the Manchurian crisis. And during years when mere mention of a "consultative pact" in London or Geneva evoked isolationist shudders in every Senate cloakroom the United States was already signatory to such an agreement in the Pacific area—the Nine Power pact.

In the last few months the breakdown of naval conversations and Japan's denunciation of the Washington Treaty have once more exhibited America's cooperative leaning toward the West. Washington's unofficial welcome of General Smuts's speech only continues the attitude developed at London. The possibility that Britain might be induced by an offer of favored treatment for her commercial interest in China to renew her old alliance with Japan brought home to American statesmen the folly of diplomatic isolation in the Pacific.

And for their part, actual consideration of such a policy gave British statesmen a renewed appreciation of what damage shortsighted expediency might wreck among intangible but vital ties which bind the English-speaking world. At that time an epochal speech by General Smuts drove home the Dominions' desire to "march" with America and crystallized a deep and widespread feeling among Britons everywhere that this "fundamental affinity, coming from the past, stretching to the future, is, or must be, the real foundation of all British foreign policy."

Nowhere is the common outlook and tradition of Britain and America more evident than against a background of eastern intrigue. Nowhere does their community of commercial and political interests stand so clearly revealed as in the Pacific. General Smuts is on solid ground when he asks, not for an alliance, but for an understanding between the United States and Britain which will stabilize peace in the Far East.

By the Stimson doctrine of nonrecognition and by jingoistic journalists in Japan and America, the United States has been made to appear as the principal if not the sole opponent of Japanese expansionism. That is an unreal situation. There were seven other signatories to the Nine Power pact. The League of Nations took more action than the United States in condemnation of the seizure of Manchuria. And America's share of foreign investments in China is only about one-fifteenth of the total.

Yet the United States is vitally interested in the Pacific. How is she to maintain her interests? By reliance on singlehanded negotiations with Japan? Or on a threat of force? It is a commonplace of naval calculations that Japan is amply protected in her own waters. And Americans have no desire to go to war over commercial interests in the Far East.

What remains? The very co-operation which has looked like a dangerous European game to many Americans when considered on the Atlantic side. And the key to that co-operation, indeed, the only indispensable factor, is recognition—not necessarily in written form—of that community of spiritual and material interests already existing between Britain and America.

A Tourist's Franc?

A MOVEMENT has started in France and Switzerland whose logical result would be the setting up of two currencies in each of these countries. One currency would be for domestic use and one for the foreign visitor. Some practical considerations lie behind the idea of this dual money, though obvious difficulties may prevent its application.

It is no exaggeration to assume that the amount spent by tourists in France and Switzerland has diminished by 50 per cent in the last few years. The reason is twofold. Not only has the old superabundant prosperity vanished, but the dollar and the pound, in terms of French, Swiss and other currencies, have lost at least 40 per cent of their purchasing power.

Purely from the angle of "tourism," a considerable industry, there are two methods of combating depreciation of the dollar and pound which keeps visitors away. A general devaluation would put the franc in its former relation with oversea moneys, but political objections are raised. The second way is, while keeping the franc at its present international exchange, to accept it at a lower rate in hotels and restaurants.

That is what Swiss hotelkeepers have proposed. An English visitor paying his bill would be able to tender one pound in satisfaction of every demand for sixteen Swiss francs, gaining roughly one Swiss franc in the pound. The French proposal is to count the pound at 100 instead of seventy-five French francs, in hotels and similar places. The same ratios would apply to the dollar.

The scheme may benefit some tourists, but it leaves out those who take apartments, and who are prepared to make a prolonged stay. It can hardly be extended by the ordinary shopkeeper; for how is he to distinguish between resident and tourist? And if a Frenchman has to pay 25 francs (the former value of the dollar) for an article, why should an American be able to obtain it for, say, twenty francs?

The fact is that these contemplated concessions would be, not improperly, interpreted as an admission that the franc (both French and Swiss) is overvalued at present. If it is held by the Government to be necessary or desirable to maintain the value of the franc, the true alternative would appear to be a lowering of prices all round.

What is certain is that in one or another case, the monetary exchanges of the world which are now out of gear must be readjusted, so that a pound or a dollar are worth a pound or a dollar at home and abroad, and not two thirds or half a dollar or pound, according to the longitude and latitude in which they were spent.

"Seacoast of Bohemia"

IS THE film industry developing a greater sense of social responsibility? A significant trend can be discerned in the opening of a bureau in Whitehall to deal with the inquiries of film producers seeking authentic information.

Many historical films are being made, and problems of accuracy continually arise. The bureau is ready to solve them.

Some will say such questions do not much matter. Films presumably attempt to be works of art, and, they maintain, the function of a work of art is to give an aesthetic experience, not to act as substitute for a book of reference. Shakespeare shortened the reign of Macbeth by several years, he made his ancient Greeks and Trojans quote authors not yet born, gave a seacoast to Bohemia. These are historical or geographical inaccuracies, they agree, but they do not rob the plays in which they appear of the right to be called masterpieces.

This is true enough, but the habits of genius are imitated only at considerable risk, and the fact remains that this new departure is a welcome event.

The newly shown desire, in one department of film activity, to get things right, is something really significant; something to be praised, and encouraged to develop.

Let's Go to Jail!

A CERTAIN young man recently released from his third "stretch" in prison is making a brave effort to go straight. In a way he is the peg on which Margaret Prescott Montague hangs her uncommonly interesting article in the February issue of the Atlantic Monthly, entitled "Christians and Criminals."

As she sat in church one Sunday, before the service began, the writer of the article pondered the plight of this man. He had affirmed his resolution not to offend again—but the gang, she knew, were on his trail. It would take much moral stamina for him to stand the strain. The gang would tempt, bring pressure. Would—could—the young delinquent make the grade?

Sitting there comfortably in her pew, she reflected on the wastage. . . . No, not in the criminal world. In Christianity. All over the land people were pouring into churches; all over the land prisons were filled, overfilled. At least, a fair proportion of the churchgoers wanted to be earnest Christians; that they so often failed to be "doers of the word" was probably because they didn't know just how to go about turning their faith into service. Suddenly it flashed on this thinking woman where all the fervor, the inspiration roused in churches, should go: To jail, of course!

On the one hand, churches filled with people seeking a way of righteousness; on the other, prisons filled with people because they had sought a way of unrighteousness. As widely separated as though they lived in different material worlds. Obviously, if ever two classes of people should get together, it should be Christians and criminals.

Tersely the writer queries: "Here is a gang of young ruffians out to wreck the main. Why, then, is there not an equal gang of Christians out to help him?"

Why, indeed? Largely because society has too often cast wrongdoers into prison, closed the gates and forgotten them, heedless of the Master's rebuke in the parable related by Matthew: "For I was . . . in prison, and ye visited me not."

The Atlantic Monthly article arouses thought. Cynics notwithstanding, reformation and not merely punishment should be the guiding motive in dealing with the lawbreaker. Some friendly interest, free from silly sentimentality, shown by those "outside" might work wonders in rousing the innate good of those "inside" and be a stepping-stone to their return to useful citizenship.

Who's Who in Geneva

PIERRE LAVAL may be regarded as a newcomer to the League. He had already been French Foreign Minister, but not long enough to furnish the material of judgment. When he first came he smiled about the Salle des Pas Perdus, and he shook hands with the newspaper men, and he gave a luncheon or two, and he resolutely said nothing. He was not going to be rushed. So we were left guessing.

For my part I remembered him from old, far-off Latin Quarter days, when he sometimes appeared among a group of us who talked philosophy and literature and politics in a students' café until night was vanquished by dawn. A young lawyer, poor as young French lawyers can be, he held generous views. Since then he has become a world-known figure. He is reputed to be rich; he has a farm in Normandy where he raises horses, and he is never happier than when he is in leather leggings.

He has the same simple manners at the Quai d'Orsay and in the League as he has on his farm. Perhaps he is the typical French peasant, intelligent, cautious, slow-moving but sure-moving. You hardly observe that he is making progress until he has arrived. He is quiet-footed, almost stealthy, in his approach. From Aristide Briand he learned much. He is not an orator like Aristide Briand, but he has the same soft manner in negotiations.

Another advantage that he possesses—so I have heard from those whom he consults—is his willingness to admit his ignorance. "I don't know anything about that question," he is not ashamed of saying; "you must tell me." He is a good listener; he absorbs readily, like Lloyd George, and his judgments are sound.

M. Laval has always had the good fortune (which is not really chance of course, but careful calculation of the right moment) of succeeding to a vehement man in an agitated situation. It is against such a background of turmoil that his particular qualities of placidity are best put in evidence.

In appearance he is striking; a veritable gypsy, swarthy-skinned, dark-haired, with a mesh across his forehead, white gleaming teeth, stalwart in build. He has not attempted to alter his appearance to conform with conventional nullity. On the contrary, he has cunningly emphasized it by wearing on all occasions a white tie. The white tie is a perfect foil to his swarthy countenance and his black hair. White tie and white teeth in a gypsy setting. . . .

He wants to make friends with Italy, with Russia, with the Little Entente, and even with Germany. But he wants to make friends without theatrical gestures or noisy negotiations. If he succeeds it will be because he advances carefully, smilingly, smoothly.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Bandannas

WE BORROWED this common farm word — said the Silver Creek farmer — from the Hindustani, quite as we appropriated the noun "alfalfa" from the Arabic, wherein a slightly different spelling of this last signifies "horse fodder." And so, too, the Hindus have a word from which we have derived, with but little modification, our common agrarianism, if I may so call it—the word "bandanna."

From a Wood Engraving by Clare Leighton. Courtesy of Doll and Richards.

My father wore a bandanna knotted at his throat, from early springtime until the snow flew, and there was another in his hip pocket. That was all of forty years ago, and though the roans were a willing team it required a full day to go to town and back. Now at the utmost it is only a matter of a couple of hours. I remark this for the reason that I've a bandanna — observe it — such as my father carried. And so it is, too, with a dozen neighbors I could name. They carry red or blue bandannas just as their fathers did, and in dusty summer or harvest time these are knotted at their throats.

* * *

There is the matter of utility, to be sure, for here is a handkerchief suited to a man who lives near to earth, with the friendly odor of plowing, and of horses and cattle, and of straw, all about him. I take it that the fabrication of bandannas, of cotton ones, has not been improved since my father's time—when he was a young man clearing the west forty, or threshing barley in the stack—because the manufacturers may have been at a loss as how best to meddle with this crude excellence. The bandannas that I buy today seem of the same texture and pattern as those I admired when I was a boy with a stone bruise.

In times that are troubled by uncertainty, with more than half the world restless for change, I find no little refuge and assurance in this simplest of circumstances. A people that yet incline to bandanna handkerchiefs have their feet on the ground, as the saying is, and are a level-eyed lot.

It is odd about custom, and how it will mold itself into convention until it has all the force and effect of ordinance. This bandanna of mine is, as you see, a brilliant turkey red, bearing a white figure of no especial fancy. Another bandanna may be deeply blue, with a similar white figure, but there are, in so far as I ever have observed, no true bandannas of any other colors or hues. It would constitute a heresy of the textiles, an agrarian treason, to weave or wear a bandanna of bottle green, let us suppose. This is the sort of bandanna I approve. Were it different, in any essential, it should no longer be a bandanna—and something of my confidence might be destroyed.

Though nothing, I am quite sure, could destroy my confidence in the farmer who was my father—a man who believed that earth was good, and that if one understood the earth and loved it, nor spared one's toil, the earth would repay one a thousand fold. My father, as John Muir said of a friend, had a call to plow. A man who wore a red or blue bandanna knotted at his throat, and had a way with horses.

Have I told you how he wore a bandanna, the manner of it, the individualism? He wore that cheap cotton handkerchief as jauntily at his lean throat as any cavalier may have worn a silken scarf, and it emphasized his distinction and set forth the real gallantry of the man. It was strange, come to think of it, that a bandanna knotted at his throat, and a ten-cent straw hat perhaps a little a-slant, should have caused him to seem fashionably attired, and even to be somewhat of a dandy.

The rail fences that he split and built have been gone this twenty years and more, and patent wire has replaced them. You might say that as it has been with the fences so has it been with everything else on the place. The barn is the sort of barn he dreamed of, and the house is the house my mother would have wanted. We are less than an hour from town, and living in the country now is more like living in the city than living in town used to be. It would be tiresome to enumerate the changes, and all of them intended to make living more enjoyable.

* * *

When I find myself thinking that maybe the fundamentals have changed, too—though all the while I know this cannot be—I remember that the man who cleared the forest from this farm by innumerable ax strokes, and cropped its acres for the first time, in happiness and faith of heart, wore a bandanna handkerchief knotted at his throat. Such a bandanna as this one. I take it to be a sort of symbol, in a way. An assurance. A message, as you might call it, from a past that never knew good roads, nor any of the commonplace blessings of today. Personally I find considerable satisfaction in reflecting that bandannas haven't changed at all, and that farmers still carry them.

B. H. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

Parking on the Wrong Side

By Frank L. Perrin

EVERYWHERE we seem to see them. People outside of cars, and cars all by themselves, parked on the wrong side of the road. Cars thus left are more noticeable in times when the streets and byways are congested and travel is difficult. People who choose the other side of the road seem more numerous, likewise, when the going is bad and progress seems interrupted. Viewing the picture philosophically, we quite charitably assume that all this is due to some unavoidable emergency. I wonder if we are more charitable than just.

The driver who deliberately parks his car on the wrong side, as well as the person who as consciously or deliberately arrays himself similarly must, if called upon, plead either ignorance or perversity. In the court of public opinion, composed of those who assume that they are always right, no other plea would be listened to or accepted. What confusion and delay might be avoided if all those moving toward the same objective could find it possible to keep in an orderly line on the same side of the road!

We all disavow the imputation of stubbornness or perversity. Sometimes we less vehemently disclaim pardonable ignorance. But all too often our acts belie our avowals. There are circumstances which cannot be so easily explained. We cannot convincingly dispute the record which we leave upon the pages which reveal, day by day and year by year, our meandering footsteps directed by our conscious thoughts.

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Of course we see the car driver as the impersonal offender who selfishly infringes upon a common right. He sees an open space in which no thoughtful person would care to park and usurps it, careless or unmindful of the conceded right of his neighbor to the space which he himself covets and which he is willing to occupy while realizing the wrong committed. There is no doubt as to the actuating motive. It is perversity, or, at best, selfishness.

But we are all more concerned, I imagine, with the person who deliberately arrays himself upon the side of the opposition in those community or social undertakings in which unanimity and singleness of purpose are necessary to success. I would not discourage those differences of political opinion or belief which stimulate discussions of economic policies. These varying views may be held honestly, despite the fact that they seem sometimes to be held tenaciously, if not stubbornly. There is not, politically speaking, any clearly defined line which separates right theories from wrong economic philosophies.

* * *

There is, however, entirely apart from roads and streets and politics, a broad common ground upon which sensible, unselfish and even casually thoughtful persons could, if they would, find it easy and profitable to meet and stake their tents. I admit that during the last few years the people of every nation have been more or less confused by what they regarded as the exigencies which interrupt or interfere with the usual course of travel and progress. Too often the temptation is to seek some byway or shorter path out of the confusions which have confounded us, even if by so doing the way of others is blocked.

Perhaps you will agree, after giving sober thought to the matter, that much of the delay in readjusting or readapting ourselves to changed conditions has been caused by this confusion along the way. During a recent snow blockade in Boston streets I saw a long line of automobiles held up by the action of a single driver who attempted to negotiate a congested crossing by disregarding a red signal. He gained nothing for himself by his selfishness, but caused inconvenience and delay to hundreds of others.

* * *

This driver's prototype may be found in almost any deliberative or legislative assembly. He sits as a member of school boards, of church councils, and in the governing boards of powerful corporations. He shines as a particular star in the committee rooms of Congress, placing a spoke in the wheels or drawing a red herring across the line of progress. We have, in this hour of difficult understanding of the location of our objective milestones and the way to them, far too many dissenters and obstinate parkers.

There is one lesson which should be and finally must be learned. It is that once the prime or right objective has been agreed upon the way must be cleared of all petty or selfish encumbrances which make progress in the direction indicated difficult or impossible. There is an allegiance we all owe to the right. Every day brings to each of us, in some form or another, exacting tests of our fidelity, our unselfishness and our sincerity. As we approach and attempt to solve our problems let us see them in the revealing light which true self-analysis sheds about us as we march forward. It shows the right side, unmistakably.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Just Thinkin'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So the Government is going to run the national debt up a few more billions. Some folks are a bit disturbed, but guess the majority of us don't care particularly about it. Seems to me that it is highly unlikely we will ever pay it, and in the meantime the bonds draw interest. Would probably be better to just print the necessary money and save the interest.

Printing the money would be a good way to clear the debt. The Government has to stand back of the bonds and pay interest beside, so why not issue greenbacks and not pay the interest?

The Government is thinking about pensions, etc. Perhaps they will get around to setting up some system whereby we can all be of assistance to each other, all feel that we have something to contribute to the common good. Then when these big changes come it will be comparatively easy to rearrange the system of distribution.

It may seem that this is all tending to make things so simple that there would be nothing left for us to do. Well, I do think that by the use of machinery and invention we could get through the business of existing without the need of much labor. The prospect of working a few hours a day for, say, half the year and traveling the other half, or at least working a very small percentage of the time, might seem that we would be burdened with nothing to do. Such would not be the case. When we were relieved from the necessity of working to exist, we would then turn our attention to the problem of living.

Perhaps if we were to turn our attention more to the problem of living and be less bothered with the struggle for existence, it would help hasten these conditions. At any rate, we need not fear that life will be empty when the eight hours of labor at the factory, office, etc., is taken out of it.

Bakersfield, Calif. F. B. WILLIAMS

Vernon's Outstanding Citizen

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I thought you might like to reprint a part of the inclosed editorial from the Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Texas:

VERNON'S OUTSTANDING CITIZEN

The civic organizations of Vernon, Texas, gathered Tuesday night for the purpose of naming the outstanding citizen for 1934 and honoring him appropriately.

The name was not that of a financier, a leader in the professional ranks, a merchant or a city builder. It was the name of a cabinetmaker with a plant on a side street and the employer of one employee.

His name is Charles E. Woods. His distinguishment is that of toymaker and repairer for the children of Vernon. During the years of the depression he is credited with having made many hundreds of toys for the children of needy families and no child with a broken toy ever was known to solicit his aid in vain.

Vernon sets an excellent example to the communities of America. By saying, "In as much as you served the least of these, our citizens, you served Vernon," the city recognized merit that richly deserved it.

Fort Worth, Texas. MRS. L. W. MOORE

The Wide Horizon

Drama in North Dakota

By Andrew C. Anderson

NORTH DAKOTA, which for years has provided far more than her share of color in the national political scene, has just completed the second act of a drama which easily equals any of those of the past.

The central characters are Thomas Hilliard Moodie, a newspaperman of the old school whose sorrel top has turned white in the service of the fourth estate, and William Langer, deposed from the Governorship of North Dakota by his conviction on a federal charge of solicitation of political contributions from relief workers.

The prize at stake was the Governorship, an office carrying a salary of $4000 plus an executive mansion and funds for its upkeep. By a strange quirk of fate both protagonists have seen this prize slip through their fingers.

The situation is one peculiarly North Dakotan in its ramifications. The State for years has been a hotbed of political activity. It has been well said that North Dakota's principal crops are wheat and politics.

Moodie, the second Democrat ever to win a gubernatorial election in the State, had never held political office before. He lost that office after filing of charges that he was a Canadian citizen and had not lived in North Dakota for five years preceding his election. This, in spite of the fact that he has lived in the United States and mostly in North Dakota, since being carried across the international boundary at the age of five months in the arms of his mother.

This predicament reverts back to the sensational fight made by Langer some months ago to retain the Governorship. After conviction in the federal courts had constitutionally barred him from office, Langer did not give up. Lieutenant Governor Ole Olson succeeded to Langer's post.

* * *

Continuing his fight by legal means, Langer entered his wife, a woman of social background and eastern environment, in the Republican primary and won her the nomination to replace Olson for the term which began this month. Meantime Moodie, who had spent some thirty-five years working on newspapers, mostly in North Dakota and Minnesota, filed on the Democratic ticket. He had left an editorial position on the leading Republican newspaper of Minneapolis some time before to fulfill a typical newspaperman's ambition by buying a small weekly at Williston, N. D. From this vantage he was having the time of his life winging barbed editorial shafts at the kaleidoscopic North Dakota political scene. He filed for the Governorship, as much as anything, it would appear, for the advertising it would give his fast-growing paper. He did not have any real hope of election.

The Langer affair then played into his hands. To his own surprise Moodie awakened the day after election to find himself voted next Governor of what he had long regarded as his home state. All seemed serene, but Langer is a resourceful opponent. Someone in his camp recalled an obscure provision which had been inserted in the North Dakota Constitution as a defense against carpetbaggers at the time the territory became a state. It stated that a Governor must have been a resident for five years previous to his election. It was known that Moodie had worked in Minneapolis recently and this proved his undoing.

The climax of the fight, however, is some time off. It probably will come two years hence with the next Governorship election. By that time Langer's legal troubles should be finally resolved and Moodie will be fully qualified to hold office, thus opening the way for the two contenders really to come to grips.

* * *

So an affidavit was sworn that Moodie had voted in a Minneapolis election in 1931 and that he was born in Canada and claimed citizenship through the naturalization of his father. Moodie made no effort to deny the specific charges.

With the prospect of his disqualification apparent, claimants to the Governorship popped up overnight. Mrs. Langer claimed the right on the basis that she was runnerup in the election. The Republican Lieutenant Governor asserted he was the logical choice to succeed to any prospective vacancy. Olson announced he would not give up office until a qualified successor was found.

Hardly had Moodie been sworn in with the court fight still pending than he faced a new attack. The Legislature was in the full control of the Langer faction and immediately voted impeachment proceedings, citing both the residence claim and that of lack of citizenship. Moodie, fearing forcible attempts to remove him, called on the ever-faithful national guard to protect his office but after a brief period of alarm sent them back home, ready for the next call. The Legislature temporarily stayed its impeachment move on the promise of a speedy decision by the State Supreme Court.

With his office threatened on two fronts, Moodie just grinned and retired to figure out the next move. He is little fazed by the powerful forces arrayed against him and should both courts and Legislature deny his right of office is ready to carry the fight on to higher courts. After all, he points out, he has not covered political "beats" for his papers for thirty-five years for nothing and the chances are that he may "scoop" the opposition yet.